

# Illustrated London News

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## NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 30—31, 1882.

### THE WAR.

There is a tendency in England which ought to be guarded against, namely, to make rather too much of such actions as that of the 28th. Modern telegraphy and the general perfection of the apparatus for collecting and transmitting news bring the smallest details of a war so near to us that the sense of proportion is in danger of being lost. We are, fortunately, unaccustomed to movements of troops on the large scale familiar to Continental nations, and what is after all only a considerable skirmish thus comes to be magnified in the popular mind into an important engagement. It will not be supposed that in seeking to take a juster view of the facts we forget for a moment the excellent behaviour of our troops in somewhat trying circumstances. Fortunately, it does not require a pitched battle of the first magnitude to give scope to courage or opportunity for heroism. To fight a skirmish well requires all the qualities that go to win a great battle, and may even make greater demands upon individual intelligence and fortitude. It is not the performances of our soldiers so much as the magnitude of the task which the country has set itself to fulfil that are measured by comparison with the general scale of warfare efforts. From that point of view it is a mistake to make too much of such an affair as that of the 28th, regarded simply as an engagement. But as the most determined effort yet made by the enemy, the attack upon our advanced guard at Kassassin gives a useful basis for a prognosis of the campaign. There can be no doubt that Arabi put his whole strength into the attack, and meant to achieve a success which should inspire his troops and stimulate their fanaticism. He chose his own time and his own tactics, and took care to have all the odds in his favour. Graham's force seems to be outnumbered at a distance to have been unaccountably small, though no doubt there were good reasons for Sir Garnet Wolsey's dispositions. Whether by accident or as a result of enlightened study of the English newspapers, Arabi took the course best fitted to try the endurance of our big troopers and heavy horses. He kept them marching about all day in the sun and delivered his attack just when every one thought that things were settling down for the night. Compared with anything we have yet witnessed, the behaviour of his troops was excellent. They showed no signs in their advance upon our position of the complete demoralisation rather confidently predicted of them a few days before. Indeed, even after their defeat, they proved that they retained a certain degree of moral, for they returned to the battle-field and carried away eleven guns captured, but not removed, by the Household Cavalry.—Times.

The Daily News says:—In the entire absence of knowledge of what passes at Arabi's headquarters, it is of course impossible to say what may have prompted the abrupt change in tactics which the action at Kassassin indicates. It may be that the backward game hitherto played by the Egyptians was due to the inspiration of Mahmoud Fehmy, who is now our prisoner. Arabi's chief military adviser, and as an engineer he would naturally have more confidence in resistance behind entrenchments than in attacks in the open. It may be that Arabi found it necessary to assert himself in some way, for it must be remembered that even with the literary and imaginative aid of Mr. Blunt's "poor man of genius" Nedlin, it must be difficult for him to disguise the perpetual retrograde movements and the unchequered losses of his troops. But it may be taken as certain that Sir Garnet Wolsey was not exactly prepared for Friday's attack, and this illustrates very forcibly the peculiarity of the situation, which has been from the beginning pointed out as constituting its principal danger. Arabi is in the position, but with none of the disadvantages, of the commander of a large fortified town. His enemies must be prepared for his breaking out anywhere; and while he can shift his troops from Kafr Dowar to Tel-el-Kebir with perfect ease in a very short time, and hardly any risk, General Wolsey and General Hamley are by no means able to support each other in a corresponding fashion. If it were not that the English position at Alexandria is in itself a strong one, there would be nothing in the least surprising in a reversal of the supposed tactics of Monday. The more the ground occupied by the Egyptian leader is narrowed the more likely, supposing his spirit to hold out, is he to execute these sudden rushes from side to side. The probability of such movements was obvious and was insisted on from the outset, and therefore the obligation on the English commanders to keep a firm hold on those parts of their front most exposed to the enemy was evident. General Graham and General Drury Lowe have made good the charge entrusted to them in a most gallant and satisfactory manner on this occasion. As far as the infantry is concerned, however, the qualities required have, as before, been chiefly those of endurance. The men of the English army may have been more individually formidable to meet than those of Monday, but they will hardly be called upon, however long they remain in her Majesty's service, to do a harder day's work than they performed on that day. The endurance of the infantry was equalled by that of the troopers, who were luckily able also to give most excellent evidence of dash and pluck, qualities which were shown at least equally by the small but most useful body of mounted infantry. As far as can be seen, this was a cavalry war, though, owing to the deficiency of the enemy in that arm, however, be remembered that our infantry have never yet been in force enough to make an efficient advance, and have had to put up with the harassing work of standing (or lying) still to be shot at and shelled.

### THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

In a few days the Third Republic will enter upon the thirteenth year of its existence. But amid the disasters of the German invasion, cradled among the ruins of Imperialism, it had a terrible infancy, and all its early years were full of adventures. Several times it seemed on the point of destruction, and that it should be flourishing now with good hopes of permanence is a wonder to many who tried hard to bring it to a premature end. But the history of the past twelve years contains lessons which many earnest well-wishers of the Republic, taking no share in party politics, have laboured to impress upon their countrymen. Since September 4, 1870, the Republic has had three Presidents, twenty-one Cabinets, and several scores of Ministers. No less than twenty-five politicians, including M. de Falloux, who now rules at the Place Beauvau, have held the portfolio of the Home Office. So many ambassadors have been accredited to foreign Courts and recalled that in certain countries France can scarcely be said to have been represented, seeing that her plenipotentiaries were made to resign before they had time to learn anything about nations to which they had been sent. But the wholesale displacement of prefects and sub-prefects has been even more remarkable. Not long ago a petty official in a country town was reprimanded for not having saluted his Prefect in the street; he excused himself on the ground that there had been three changes of prefects in his department this year, and that he had a bad memory for faces. The permanent staffs of secretaries and clerks remain unaltered, both in the Ministerial offices and in the prefectures, under all changes of Government; so that the displacements of political officials cause less disturbance in administrative routine than might be supposed. But the prestige and power of Government do not necessarily suffer in a measure from the continual comings and goings of placemen; and one would be glad, therefore, to note any sign that the numerous factions into which the Republican party is split up were about to sink some of their differences at last. Whatever may be the result of the present struggle, it is not to be supposed that the Republic can hold office for long after the Chambers meet, because they are not really the leaders of the Republican party. They may carry on the work of government, as they are doing, with firmness and dignity, so long as no great party questions are brought forward, but it must needs be that some of the burning questions adjourned from last session will be introduced again by the Extreme Left. There is the *scrutin de liste*, the reorganization of the Judiciary, and the question of the Concordat, all of them most important matters upon which the Republic opinion has hitherto been so hopelessly divided. There is apparently no reason, however, why the leaders of the Moderate Republican sections should not agree among themselves to form a Cabinet which shall carry out a policy based on the measures which divide Republicans least. As the present Lower Chamber is barely a year old, few of its members can desire a dissolution; and yet a dissolution would doubtless be resorted to if the Duclerc Cabinet were overthrown without any arrangements having been made to bring in a strong Cabinet after it. At an early date M. Gambetta will possibly take some opportunity of explaining his views as to the work that ought to be done next session, and when he has spoken the prospects, not only of the present Cabinet, but of the Chamber of Deputies, which was elected last year to support M. Gambetta's policy, as it was then believed, will be clearer than they are now.—Times.

### GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:—Though the German daily press is much more the mouthpiece of the individuals who happen to be editors of a paper, and much less an organ of public opinion than the case was with the chief newspapers of London and Paris, yet an article of the Berlin free Conservative organ *Die Post* reflects so well the opinions prevalent at this moment in aristocratic circles of the capital, that it may be worth while to quote it, especially as the future of the Egyptian question comes as well under consideration as the past. After having described the political situation as so eminently favourable for England that even half-hearted politicians could not have refrained from turning it to use, the writer seeks to prove that it would be a mistake to see in England's singhanded proceeding a defeat of Europe in general and of Germany in particular. He then proceeds thus: "The real antagonism as regards Egypt lies between England and France. The latter Power has, among all, the chief interest not to lose its hold on Egypt, or rather still to become sole master of the country. The reason why it cannot effect this is, that it will not adopt the only available way, France has commenced action in Egypt, as England is doing at present, without asking for the consent of the rest of Europe; no doubt have roused the whole of Europe into opposition, and would within the limits of her rights meet with assistance. Such an event, involving the presence of German troops invading France under the moral protection of a European coalition, frightened French statesmen and made them hold back. To be sure a much more simple course was open to them. They might have placed themselves at the head of Europe, and have taken the initiative for re-establishing order in Egypt, in agreement with Europe. But the Gambettists raised their voice and cried 'Beware of Monsieur Bismarck's leading-strings!' The partisans of a policy of revenge were loud in favour of no coalition with Europe, and in the hope of in this manner bringing about a coalition against Germany. So it has come to pass that France, the Continental Power who had the greatest interest of any to oppose England's action, has equally great objections to do it without Europe as well as Europe, and that England, casting French aid aside, has taken the matter in hand without meeting any opposition. How this is all to end nobody can venture to predict. Chances are so numerous, that it is useless to calculate them. If other Powers can tranquilly await the result, so much the more can Germany do so. Nobody need be afraid that England will so rapidly consolidate her possession of Egypt as to shut out Germany and the non-Russian part of the Continent from having their say in every case where Oriental territory is transferred from one proprietor to another." The article shows that a certain soreness still subsists here on the score of England's contempt for the European Concert, but that it is fast dying out, as Germany are gradually becoming aware that no harm is meant, and that no harm is likely to ensue for them out of the subjugation of the Egyptian rebels and the fortification of English influence on the highway to India.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent with General Sir Garnet Wolsey:—  
MAHSAH, AUG. 30.  
This morning, with the Hon. W. J. Fitzwilliam, M.P., I rode out to visit the scene of the charge delivered by the Household Cavalry. The scene was horrible beyond description. It would do no good to suggest the disgusting appearance of the unfortunate Egyptian soldiers, hacked, slashed, mutilated, almost out of the semblance of humanity by the long broadswords of the Guards. One young officer still held an untouched cigarette in his clenched fingers. A young soldier of the Blues was lying with hands and feet partly crossed, as if asleep. Two other Guardsmen lie dead in a tent at Kassassin with wounds which harmed not the brave soldiers, who were past all pain, but which will bring lasting infamy on the Egyptian army. Two wounded Egyptians were still on the position, and I rode across to Kassassin to ask that they might be brought in. The work done last night by the Household troops demonstrated once and for all the fearful power of the Egyptian army, and the danger against undisciplined soldiers on foot, and against even good men taken by surprise. Last night, while the Egyptians were foolishly firing on Kassassin, the Guards trotted out far to the north-west, wheeled, gathered speed, engaged the enemy, and burst like an avalanche of armed men on the timid musketeers. Some of these fired after the troopers, who returned and sabred them. Seven were ridden over, but are now missing. The brave Major Townshend received a severe cut in the wrist, and another in the forehead, and a lance Corporal Edwards, Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Pigott, Royal Rifles, and De Burgh, unattached, are wounded with bullets in their limbs. All doing well. We are just moving from this pestilential camp.

ISMAILIA, AUG. 31, 6 P.M.  
I have just returned from El-Mahuta. I left this morning at ten by a train which reached Mahuta at noon. The distance is only 12 miles, but we were delayed in taking up and putting down transport. We found several dead horses near the line marking the spot where the engagement of the 28th and 29th took place. We could not proceed beyond Mahuta, owing to the block caused by the enemy erecting a huge embankment across the line. Nearly all is cleared away now, and I hope that to-morrow we shall have a free communication with Mahuta and Kassassin, our advanced guard. Not many details have been so far gathered about yesterday's battle. We took 11 guns, which were captured by the Household Cavalry last night, but unfortunately they would not bring any more, as the enemy were there. It is a pity they had not been spiked or thrown off their wheels to render them useless. The charge of Cavalry is described as grand. An officer present, narrating it briefly, told me: "We charged with our right wing, and our right wing to make young soldiers feel uncomfortable. The enemy had about 20 guns in entrenchments. Every few minutes several guns would blaze out in the darkness." As the officer said, it made one feel a curious sympathy with the enemy, as they were in the dark. The reason he gave for the charge is that ammunition had run short, and to save the position the charge was ordered. Just before the charge the Artillery advanced at a gallop, with the Cavalry in the rear, with unlimbered guns and poured in a deadly fire of shrapnel and shell, which seemed to mow the enemy down. Then came the charge, and 200 at least were cut down among the guns. Their infantry nearly all fell on their faces to avoid the fire of the guns. The Household Cavalry, consisting of Household Cavalry and 7th Dragoon Guards, had got among the foe there was utter rout and confusion. 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## THE DOGS OF WAR.

## SMOULDERING FIRES.

Roumelia there are some thirty-six villages which the Turks have hitherto refused to cede to the Government of Aleko Pacha. Nor is that the only pretext that could be found for hostilities should circumstances be propitious to a breach with the Porte. Armenia also supplies a *casus belli* ready to hand. The Turks have done nothing to execute the sixty-first article of the Berlin Treaty, and any renewal of Kurdish atrocities upon the Armenian population might provoke representations, the logical issue of which would be a Russian occupation of Erzeroum. In Syria, where Arabi is prayed for in every mosque, and the aspect of affairs is so threatening that both Germany and France have dispatched gunboats to ensure the safety of their consuls, the excitement of the Arabs is such that any accident might precipitate a massacre or provoke a revolt. As it is in Syria, so it is in an even greater degree in Tripoli, where there may be an explosion of Moslem fanaticism which may yet shake Islam to its centre. The worst seldom happens, and it is possible, of course, that thericrisis may pass by without any of these forebodings being realised. But at present the clouds are gathered in the Eastern horizon, and we may as yet be but at the beginning of the storm. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## AN ENGLISH ZOLA WANTED.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks London is in want of a writer like Emile Zola, but without his unnecessary and offensive grossness—one who would paint the daily life of this metropolis with all its depth of shadow, and with a strict regard to truth. Horrible and shocking they might be, but were charily, not satire, the motive, such revelations must be inexpressibly sad and touching:—

Every day and every night in London scenes may be witnessed to make us ashamed of our civilisation, and to make us wish to want, and lezzary that put our philanthropy to the blush. Here in this town of splendid palaces, where wine flows like water, and every kind of luxury is present in excess, the grey morning light seldom breaks across the grimy, dingy, and filthy streets, and the wretched, crawling into a corner to die of starvation. The bare and cold corners of the East-end coroners' courts teem with terribly romantic mysteries. It is a theme so old, so threadbare, so distasteful, and life is so busy, that we read it in pass on without comment. The real need of our day is a writer, from hunger has become a firesome commonplace. All the stories are more or less alike in their outline, and because we are in ignorance of the detail, the few facts that come to light fail to touch the common heart.

There is a necessity for a new English novel, and more exact Dickens, a painter of the naked truth, no matter how ghastly or shocking. We have the gross annual sum of deaths by starvation, with the average of previous years, duly recorded among the statistics of the Poor Law, and the forth in blue ink, not seen of one person in a hundred thousand. But a single complete and perfect history of the hourly struggles with hope deferred and blank despair, with gnawing hunger and final hopelessness would do more good than a library of Poor Law statistics.

The real need of our day is a new English novel. There are workhouses, and casual wards, soup kitchens, and night refuges in plenty. Most unfortunately these harbours safe from the desperate storms and the fierce struggle for existence do not invite—to, indeed, repel, a certain class of our most distinctive poor folk. They prefer to go about famishing and faint, and pining for food, rather than suffer the stigma of pauperism. It is for this reason that a new writer, with the insight and power to depict the several stages of the degradation and misery, would be welcome. Were it possible to fathom the cause a remedy might be formulated. We want to know what and how the ragged, foodless, penniless out-cast thinks and feels; to look behind the pale, drawn face, and through the hollow, eager eyes, and into the tortured brain.

There we might come upon a strange, inexplicable combat of pride and anger, with horror begotten of a dire necessity, and fear of a hard world too strong for the weak nature to cope with, and the slow flame to sear the bright spark of pity, and the slow light to enlighten the secret of how to help the most in need of all God's creatures, a starving human being."

## THE PRIMATE

Renewed anxiety as to the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury was evinced on Thursday morning when the following bulletin was issued:—"The Archbishop has had a severe attack of influenza, and is suffering from return of fever. The pulse is firmer than yesterday, but there is an unsatisfactory drowsiness." During Thursday the prostration, which is the chief cause of apprehension, was increased, and the drowsiness of which the morning bulletin spoke still prevailed, and caused great uneasiness. Grave apprehension exists among the clergy, and the Archbishop is now safely emerged from a serious illness since he has been Prime, under the care of Dr. Carpenter. His Grace maintains a calm and resigned demeanour. He takes nourishment sparingly, and is able to converse. At ten o'clock on Thursday night Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin:—"The Archbishop has passed a quiet day. He has slept a good deal. Functions are all performed as usual. The general condition remains much the same."

SPEECH BY LORD COLERIDGE.—The Mayor of Exeter on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of the new buildings which are about to be constructed in Exeter in enlargement of the museum erected in memory of the late Prince Consort. At a dinner afterwards Lord Coleridge proposed "Prosperity to the Albion Museum." He advocated most heartily such an institution as he understood the Museum to be, because it would be narrow pedantry and absurd to suppose that all the multitude of forms of art, although they had been nobly and judiciously collected, would be of use before, had been exhibited by them. The slightest reflection reminded one that the literature of Carlisle, Browning, Tennysons, Matthew Arnold, and Cardinal Newman showed that the riches of the English language were not confined to the English tongue. It were still unfaithful. He believed that the institution of such a museum was to be found the greatest possible advantage to the whole country with which it was connected. No one could doubt that the surest way toward the cultivation of charitable judgment among the people was to give them the opportunity of true knowledge. Nobody could doubt that the "inevitable stream of tendency," as it were, was throwing day by day more and more power into the hands of the people. Therefore it could not be doubted that if it were wiser, the more charitable, the larger, and more moderate, people would be the better. It was not, of course, by the institution of the museum alone, by its lecture-rooms, by its teaching by its library, by its classes, and so forth, that the end he was pointing out could be achieved. Possibly it was not by any combination of such means, but by the influence arising about such a result; but he was certain that such institutions ought, and he believed would have an important function in the respect.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT

BRITISH RECONNOISSANCE AT TEL  
EL-KEBIR.

**DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.**  
The *Standard* has received the following telegrams from its correspondent with Sir Garnet Wolseley's forces:—

CAVALRY CAMP, MAHSAMEH, WEDNESDAY.  
General Druy Lowe is concentrating the entire Cavalry Division, including the three Indian regiments, at this camp, a mile in advance of the main camp, and is to be joined with the three battalions of Guards, remaining at Mahuta, but will probably come on tomorrow. At the front of Kassassin are four Infantry Regiments, under General Graham. Owing to the want of provisions and transport it is doubtful whether the Cavalry will be able to-morrow, the trail will be able to run up to Kassassin, which will greatly relieve the strain. A depot will be formed at that place, which is within marching distance of Teke Kehir. The First Division are now all, or nearly all, between Mahuta and Kassassin. The Indian and British Cavalry are moving rapidly, and their cavalry and artillery are close up. Since Monday all has been quiet, except that a few shots have been exchanged with the Bedouins. Yesterday one of these parties crept up through the reeds on the other side of the canal, and fired at the Indian pickets of the 60th, who were out on the side, surprised them, and killed three of them. A lesson which will probably teach them caution in future. Lieut. Tribble, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, is still missing. Of the seven men of the 10th Cavalry who were wounded, three have been found dead on the field. Ninety of the enemy's wounded have been brought in, and about 100 lie dead on the scene of the charge. The Guards are now under canvas, but all have to leave their tents behind for while with the Intelligence staff. Colonel Leitch, with the Intelligence staff, are at Kassassin. The Cavalry horses, after the loss of yesterday and to-day, are picking up again. Officers and men are fed alike upon tinned meat, rice, and bread. Their health is far better than might have been expected, and they are getting on well with the water, and had snells. The Cavalry camp presents a picturesque appearance, and the lance pennants of the Indian Lancers float gaily in the wind. The great men and horses of the Household Troops contrast strongly with the smaller figures of the mounted men of the Indian Cavalry. The Indian soldiers, as usual, make themselves thoroughly at home, and their followers succeed in a marvellous manner in finding and bringing green food for the horses in the midst of the barren desert. During a reconnaissance of the Indian positions, the enemy, the Beni Kar, were sighted. Their troops are busy at the entrenchments. After Monday's experience they are not likely to attack us again. The troops for the most part believe that the enemy intend to poison the sweet water, but this is in the last degree improbable, as the Koran enjoins, as their universal custom enforces, that they killed in action shall be buried with proper ceremonies. The bodies of the dead who have been found floating in the canal were taken ashore, and those who were wounded the first action, and tried in vain to cross the canal. Sultan Pacha, President of the Chamber of Notables, and Ferid Pacha, Governor of Zagazig, have arrived in Camp, have been sent by the Khedive to represent him with the British army, and are preparing to leave their families, which may be enforced by their personal influence. These persons, in the early stages of the difficulty, supported Arabi, but fell away from him upon his assuming a dictatorship and plunging into war. It was not until the British commander of the United States steamship *Leicester*, has received permission to accompany the expedition.

NOON, THURSDAY

I have accompanied two reconnoissances which took place the one yesterday afternoon the other this morning. Colonel Tait yesterday found half a dozen wounded Egyptians, but he had not time to take them to Monday's fight. Among them was an officer of artillery, who when found was almost insensible, but upon restoratives being given him he recovered speech. He said that Bedouins had killed all the wounded officers of the 26th Cavalry, and that he had seen Mussulmans. The affair of the 26th caused much depression at Tel-el-Kebir upon Arabi arriving he personally sent me forward to the attack of Kassassin. Being despatching the troops upon their mission I made them a short speech, saying that I was sure they would do their duty, and that I planned of defence into a complete confusion and that it was absolutely necessary to defeat it. This morning General Wilkinson in command of the Indian Cavalry Brigade conducted the reconnoissance on the right, Colonel Woodhouse on the left, and I took the sight of the enemy's lines, his pickets fall back. Sketches were made of his position which was not considered to be so strong had been expected. After the return of the reconnoissance the enemy's cavalry returned, and I sent the gallop up and saw the Kassassin from a distance. If they attempt repeat the attack of Monday they will find position very much stronger than it was that occasion. Colonel Goodenough has organised his Artillery. His Indian Cavalry is in the rear, and will not delay the advance is entirely due to want of transport. Hitherto the Army has been practised without transport, and now depends entirely upon the sailors with their laundries in the Canal and the railway, which is a great advantage. The Cavalry troops in front are with the greatest difficulty kept supplied with the bare necessities of life. The horses of the Cavalry have been entirely without corn for the last two days. To the plagues of sand flies by night, added by day the heat of the sun, and the flies—each day, these having during the forty-eight hours appeared in immense numbers, attracted, it is supposed, by the seen blood. In respect to the brilliant Cavalry charge of Monday, it is said that the officers led them upon the guns. Sir B. Russell's horse having been shot, Colonel Ewart was the first man among the General Drury Lowe and Staff were placed behind the Cavalry. The enemy's infantry remained until the Cavalry were within twenty yards, when they broke and fled.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday:—

deserve attention. We are now fortified with such guns as we can obtain from Egyptian forts, and our strongest artillery there are seven-ton guns thus obtained; those forts contained innumerable strong guns and immense stores of powder. They are not yet used. Because on taking possession of the forts we destroyed all the one first-class turret, and the other two first-class turrets, and rolled into the sea 8,000 bags of first-class English powder. Surely waste was needless. Had there been any of the Egyptians again seizing the forts, it would have been easy to have deferred work of destruction until the last hour.

The other point is in reference to the use of balloons. There is now no doubt that the exact state of Arabi's troops been known after the bombardment 600 Marines have saved the town. Yet, in uncertainty to whether Arabi had fled or was posted on Pompey Pillar Hill, the landing of such a force would have been foolhardy. A balloon in these circumstances would have been invaluable, but here possibly its employment might have been impossible.

present conditions, however, a balloon at Ramleh would be not only invaluable, but perfectly practicable. "We are ignorant as to whether the troops are still behind the Kafrdawar lines, and we are equally ignorant as to the forces at Tel-el-Kebir. Unfortunately not a single balloon accompanies the expedition.

News comes from Cairo late last night that on the 29th there was a meeting of Notables at the house of Soliman Nouredin. The Cadi, Sheikh Mohamed Selim, and the Governor of Ismailia were present. Speeches were made recognising Arabi as sole ruler of Egypt. Yaom Bey, Prefect of Police, hearing this, declared against Arabi and ordered the arrest of all persons present, and is organising Turkish police for the protection of the Khedive's interests. The Governor of El-Arish declared for Arabi and influenced two tribes of Bedouins in his favour.

The following return of casualties among the Royal Marine Artillery engaged at Kassassin on the 28th of August was received at the Admiralty on Thursday from General Sir Garnet Wolseley :—

" Killed.—Gunners C. Baker, C. Lester, H. Newton, J. Adams, F. Cox, and F. Crad-

"Wounded dangerously. — Gunners T. Teagle and J. Carson; Bombardier Lovatt.  
"Wounded slightly. — Sergeant Willett, Gunners G. H. Peyton, H. (? A.) Rewton (? Renton), W. Weston, J. Collins, W. Howe, E. Charley, W. Wilson, J. B. Marsh, M'Clellan, Bovis (?), W. Mainland, H. Hardy, W. H. Coles, W. Brewington, J. Chump, Aridge, and Redmond."

**WAR SUMMARY.**

A wild report was started and gained a certain credence that Arabi Pacha had repented of his evil courses, and had asked for an armistice of eight days. The rumour, however, based upon an obvious lack of understanding, and was flatly contradicted at once. The arrival in camp of two dignified Egyptians was sufficient to start the story, but it is known that one of them was Said Pacha, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the other the Governor of Matruh. They had been despatched by the Khedive to act as Commissioners to the British head-quarters. Certainly the last accusations of Arabi do not justify the belief that he is likely to see for peace at present. Although felled and routed with heavy loss in his attack upon the British camp, it is probable he must be still very strong if he elects to maintain a strict defensive. We have no exact details of the position at Tel-el-Kehir, but all reports agree in describing the line of works as extensive, and the troops as well equipped. The statements have been published describing his troops as greatly disheartened, but they still lack confirmation. The same reports credit the Bedouins with eagerness to prosecute the war. This is likely enough. The Bedouins are born thieves and marauders, who scent out any and all plunder, and are not far from afar. Thousands of them, from the Libyan, Syrian, and other Deserts, have probably joined Arabi's standards, and have swelled his ranks with a savage, reckless undisciplined cavalry, having its uses, no doubt, not only in the desert but in the Soudan. Such light horsemen would be invaluable to follow up a retreat, and on occasion they may strike at communications unguarded. But the Bedouins are not really fond of fighting if hard knocks are to be exchanged. They are not very brave, and are inferior to the Egyptian in every way, except that they are very loth to risk either their horses or their lives. A day or two ago they were active enough in front of Kassassin, and on Tuesday they stalked the camp and fired on it. But, to their disgust they encountered some piquets of the 60th

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

## THE QUEEN

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Margaret, and attended by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Lord Edward Clinton, Lord H. Hamilton, the Hon. Horatio Nelson, the Hon. Henry B. Stewart, Lord Edward, the Hon. Hugh, and Mr. Sahi, left Osborne on Thursday evening en route for Scotland. The Royal party crossed in the *Alberta*, Captain Ballistoun, in a downpour of rain, to the Clarence-yard, Gosport. They were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord William, Lord H. Hamilton, Lord Edward, and a few officers of the Staff, and conducted to the special London and North-Western train, which had been sent from Euston for their conveyance to Ballastur. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice entered the central carriage, and took a room, which consisted of an engine and three coaches, and was fitted throughout with electrical communication. The saloon in front of the Queen's was occupied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Margari, while the other single and double saloons were reserved for Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatio Stophord, the Hon. Henry B. Stewart, Lord Edward, and the remainder of the suite, directors, dressers, ladies' maids, pages, and underservants of the Royal Household. Her Majesty and the Princesses quitted the private station under the Clarence-yard at 6.45 p.m. train, proceeding over the South-Western Railway, and arrived at Falmouth at 11.55 p.m., where they had reached at 8 p.m., and where arrangements had been made to attach the vehicle bearing the Queen's luggage. At Basingstoke the control of the Royal train was transferred to Mr. Burlinson, assistant-superintendent of the Great Western Railway, by which route the Queen and Princesses proceeded on their journey to Banbury, where tea and refreshments were served at 10 o'clock. Bushbury was made at 11.55, and thence the Royal travellers proceeded over the North-Western system, Messrs. Neele and Bore having charge of the special train, to Carlisle, where the train was timed to arrive at about five o'clock on Friday morning. On leaving the Princesses, on quitting the train, drove to Birmora, where the Court usually remains until about the middle of November.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The *Court Circular* contains the following :—“ His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, has been confined to his house for the past three weeks by indisposition. There has never been any very serious anxiety. Though not yet well enough to leave Osborne, His Royal Highness was shortly before Her Majesty to Balmoral.”

According to the latest information from Osborne, the Duke of Albany was not quite recovered on Thursday. The change was not sufficiently serious to cause her Majesty again to delay her departure for Scotland.

The *Lancet* has the following :—“ Prince Leopold is known to suffer from constitutional weakness, which may have been aggravated by the sudden onset of the morbid condition, bleeding from slight traumatic causes, such as, for example, as the great proclivity to pain swelling of the joints, dependent or not upon injury, the fact of the morbid condition being in many cases congenital, and its transmission hereditary, especially in those points where he has been fully dealt with by writers, but it may be useful to say a few words about them again here. The joint affection was well illustrated in a case communicated to the Medical Society by Mr. Wm. Jenner during his presidency. William, in the course of his remarks on the case, spoke of the joint affection in hemophilia as being of three varieties—viz., a spontaneous swelling without contusion; a swelling following slight contusion with or without hemorrhage; a spontaneous effusion simply, this last being rarest. The occurrence of blood in the cavity of the joint does not appear always to be related to traumatism, but the great liability to severe joint affection following slight injury according with the similar proneness to cutaneous hemorrhage. As to the nature of the remarkable condition, everything points to being dependent on some congenital defect of the vascular system, not necessarily inherited, although often so, and sometimes admitted by inheritance when once it appears. Such observations as have been made on blood do not show much marked alteration in its constitution. Sir William Jenner, speaking on the occasion to which I refer, shows how little the blood is altered in its coagulability, but this alone cannot explain the liability to hemorrhage. Another allusion to by Sir William Jenner, is that the bleedings occur often when the patient is most healthy; and he believed that in the case of the Duke of Albany there was a tendency to plethora of the smaller vessels. The most important fact of all, however, is that which concerns heredity in this disease. In its proneness to be transmitted by inheritance, the fact of itself seems to show that nature is rather a defect or abnormal development than an actual morbid process. It may be hoped that the present indisposition of the Duke of Albany is not of serious character, and that he will be enabled to make a good recovery; but it is abundantly obvious that the avoidance of any considerable exertion must be continued for some time to come, and the Duke will need to regard himself as invalid. It is probable that the maintenance of health clearly necessitates more ordinary caution in the expenditure of strength.”

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough issued a large number of invitations for a garden party to be held in Blenheim Park grounds on Thursday. Two bands were engaged, and eleven of cricket, captained respectively by the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Evelyn, commenced playing, but the weather was so inclement that the whole of the outdoor proceedings had to be abandoned. The guests were entertained in the state rooms of the palace, and the bands of the 4th Oxford Life Infantry played a selection of dances and military. The visitors included a great number of the landed gentry and magistracy of the county.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel have arrived at Derwent Park, Sheffield, from Arundel Castle, Sussex. The Duke of Beaufort has left town for Ireland. The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have arrived at Derwent Park, Sheffield, from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke  
Lady Adela Rous have left Belgrave-square  
for Henham Hall, Wangford.

The Earl and Countess of Derby passed through London on Thursday on their way to Knowsley, from Fairhill, near Tunbridge Wells.

The Earl of Zetland arrived at Strom  
Orkney, on Thursday morning. His lord  
proposes staying in Orkney for a few  
and shooting over his moors in Birsay.  
Sir John Haggerstone has left Elling

The Hon. John C. Dundas and Mrs. Dundas have proceeded to Shetland on a visit to the northern group of islands. A marriage (says the *Post*) is arranged between Miss Emily Clifford, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Clifford, and Mr. James Dundas, second son of the late Sir John Dundas.

between Miss Emily Clifford, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.O., C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. H. Lecher, youngest son of Mr. J. Sidney Lecher,



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moderate views was the real cultivator of the "inevitable stream of reason," called, was throwing day by day more power into the hands of the people. Therefore it could not be doubted that the wiser, the more charitable, the larger, more moderate, popular opinion could be counted on for all. It was not, of course, by the institution of lectures alone, by its lecture-rooms, by its text-books, by its library, by its classes, and so on, that the end he was pointing out could be achieved. Possibly it was not by any bringing of ends in the power of man to be brought about; but he was certain that such institutions could, and he believed, would, have an important function in respect



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The *Morning Post* believes that Lord Spencer has treated the offenders with a severity which was well deserved, and which will be generally approved. It is unfortunate that the well-known disposition of the Government is to trifle with agitation and yield to its demands. The discontent of the constabulary was ignored until it began to assume a threatening form; and then large concessions were

The *Statist* admits that the engagement at Kassassin at any rate has proved that the Arabi had not formerly put forth his strength. Though beaten, the Egyptian regulars made a respectable fight, and their rather daring return to the battlefield to carry off the eleven guns captured by the Household Cavalry shows that, even

the Pharisees were offended, 'I withdraw Himself,' lest they should add sin to sin. It is one thing to rebuke sinners as St. Peter and St. Paul did, and another to oppose opposition by militancy, and to move men by drums and titles. These things seem not only unwise for the Salvation Army, but dangerous to souls. A still graver objection is to be found in the practice of what is called 'the training of converts.' First, each one is to be made his own saint; next, to make instant and complete confession of it. Against those who resolve the certainty of their adoption as sons of God into their own inward consciousness, even Luther said, 'I rest my adoption not on *my* own assurance, but on the act of God in my baptism.' It is by 'bidding' that the Salvation Army builds on the sand. If the Salvation Army builds its work on such foundations, how can it stand? There is no form of deception or self-deception which this does not invite. That men, women, and children, kneeling in the midst of a public recital, should make the outset of their conversion tell the audience the work of God in their souls without danger to humility, sincerity, or reality, is contrary to the spiritual experience of the world. This observation extends to the usage of making converts put up with the sign of the cross upon the collar. Believing the last danger to the spiritual life to be what is called 'the Storm in the Harbour,' - that is, spiritual com-

The following bulletin was issued by Dr. Carpenter at eight o'clock on Saturday morning:—"The Archbishop has had a restless night, but is now sleeping quietly. His general condition remains much the same as yesterday."

Colonel Buller arrives to-night, and will take command of the Intelligence Department, hitherto under Colonel Tulloch.

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY.

Mahmoud Fehmy Pacha, the rebel Minister of Public Works, and chief of the Staff of Arabi's army, has been brought here. Upon his being interrogated by the authorities there, he said that he thought he was fighting for the Khedive, but when he discovered that the Khedive considered Arabi as an enemy he

times, namely:—Dublin Metropolitan Police

L'un des gérants  
M. Guerin



Première feuille du tirage  
l'un des gérants  
Maison

**Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.**

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882.

**No. 20.962.—FOUNDED 1814.**

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3-4, 1882.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

substitution of an Anglo-French alliance for the simple action of England, and, in addition, there would be all the jealousies which joint action of the kind tends to produce between the allies themselves. It seemed at one time that France was less sensible of these difficulties than some other Powers, but her temporary hesitation to adopt their policy of abstention is in fact the only ground for the charge of effacement. She was in advance of the line for a moment and

THE DUBLIN CONSTABULARY.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT. — The *Era* says: — The Sarah Bernhardt illness has been much exaggerated by some of our contemporaries. The truth of the matter is that the artist was indignant at being expected to perform in a hall at Blackpool instead of at the theatre. As to the serious disposition and blood spitting, written about in an evening paper on Thursday, and the doctor's decree "that Mme. Bernhardt could not possibly leave Bradford for some days to come," this must have existed alone in the imaginative brain of the writer.

THE BRITISH CAMP AT KASSASSIN.

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 2, 11.55 A.M.

begins to look forward with pleasant anticipation to the cool lanes and laurel-shaded

I cannot quite understand why so many Egyptian prisoners are released as if they

ode among the sand hills. I was able to

Lieut. Penkington, Royal Marine Light Infantry. 2 P.M.

everything being carried on good mules, in consequence of which he made the march

from Ismailin, in an hour less than it has taken me. Although he was marching during part of two days and has brought a great addition to the number of mouths, no notice whatever had been sent here of the Commissary's approach, and the first warning was the gallant Major's appearance at headquarters. The same thing occurred in the case of another body of troops, which arrived one day, and the same thing was done at Ismailin. No wonder that the Commissariat sometimes find their supplies insufficient. The same was shown, as usual, for an hour or two this morning, but did not come quite so near as before, his

ISMAILIA, Sept. 1st.

SEPTEMBER 2, 8 A.M.

9 A.M.

The cases of sunstroke are not so numerous

MIDNIGHT.

I have just returned from Kassassin camp.

the distant ridge to northward; but the vicinity of the Guards' camp at Mahuta would

SEPT. 3, AFTERNOON.  
The rails and sleepers landed this morning

The correspondent of the *Standard* at

Our transport continues to be entirely de-

dependent upon the line of railway, and no advance must perforce follow the same line. There is no scope for strategy or manoeuvring, simply because the army cannot move independently, but is tied to the line of railway, a state of things partaking rather of the nature of a holiday excursion than of a military campaign. The heavy English carts are an utter discomfure; the light Maltese carts, or those known in India as Leyland's mule carts, would answer admirably, but of course are not available. It is surprising that no efforts have been made to purchase camels. Several hundreds of these animals in this direction, several thousands of

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WILL CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT

THE CRISIS IN DUBLIN.  
RIOTING IN THE STREETS.

about fifteen policemen appeared suddenly

held possession of the O'Connell Monument.

became evident to the mob that they were  
thoroughly in earnest. They pursued the

part of the morning. It is not known whether any of the soldiers are injured, but a good

The special constables were

The special constables were supplied with horses before leaving the Castle yesterday, and positions of command were assigned to certain members of the force, including Mr. Morris, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Dudgeon, the latter being selected by an officer of the West London Regiment and by Captain H'orn. The first batch left about half-past five o'clock. They took off their badges, and as they walked out separately and not in a body there was no hostile demonstration. When the second batch left, at the head of which were

An important step towards an arrangement

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[illegible]











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THE WAR.

The *Standard* says:—The Sultan has a lengthened and a solemn Proclamation in which Arabi is declared to be a rebel, and he has also sent to the Porte an *irade* authorising his Ministers to sign the Military Convention with England, which is to be done to-day. The English people will receive this latter piece of information with a keen sense of disappointment. In the first instance, the assistance of Turkey would have been welcomed; it comes now after so many unreasonable delays offer of value and the sincere offer of the offer is questionable to last degree. At the same time, her Majesty's Government must be supposed to be doing what they consider either unavoidable, or the best thing under the circumstances; and they would argue some precipitation were to be decided with unhesitating blame for a decision that may possibly turn out to have been inevitable and comparatively harmless. The point upon which the negotiations appear to have hinged in their final stage was the question at which the troops of the Porte should be permitted to land. As they first were asked to land at Rosetta, or Aboukir; and it might fairly be argued that these alternatives represented little more than a judicious piece of mockery, it so happens that Aboukir, Damietta, and Rosetta, besides possessing other draw-backs, have the signal inconvenience of being in the hands of the military Government established by Arabi. The Sultan might with some show of reason have responded to the peculiar offer we at first made him by pointing out that he would be very happy to land his troops at one or other of those places as soon as they were in our possession. We have laid so much stress on our ability to dispose of Arabi's pretensions without help from any one that there might have been some little loss of prestige if we had left it to the Turkish troops to attack any of the ports at present in the hands of the insurgents. We presume it is some consideration of this sort that has induced the Government to instruct Lord Dufferin to consent to the disembarkation of the Turkish troops at Port Said. There is a certain amount of shrewdness in the concession for Port Said has the double advantage of being removed by a considerable distance from the head-quarters of Arabi and of a probable scene of military action, and being within easy reach of English iron-clads and English regiments. The number of Ottoman troops to be landed at Port Said is limited; and they will be completely outnumbered by the English force in their immediate vicinity. They will be landed at Port Said, they will be outnumbered, and after a little serious fighting has taken place between the English under Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Egyptians, people will probably forget their existence. An additional guarantee of their good behaviour seems to be given by the appointment of Baker Pacha to an important post in the Turkish Expeditionary Force. It is true that the experience of that officer in the Turkish-Russian war is somewhat adverse to the notion that Turkish Government will ever come to much power as a Christian and a stranger in Egypt, under present circumstances, could altogether resemble Bulgaria. The presence of thirty thousand British troops will go far towards strengthening the position of any English officer attached to the Turkish camp.

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 4, 6 P.M.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Tuesday night says—

“Everything is perfectly quiet to-day as Alexandria, except that the Egyptian and Arab parties are, as usual, busy at their entrances. Arabi must at least have the credit of utilising to the utmost the practice of every Egyptian has from childhood in the use of the pick and spade as a means of defence. He has been at the dam of the Suez Canal, and has learned from a very trustworthy authority the following particulars with respect to the Egyptian forces around Alexandria. There are ten thousand men at Kafr Dowar, Toulla Paacha, three thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry opposed to the British at Abouk. All these are regulars. There are, in addition, large bodies of Bedouin who roam between these positions, sometimes gathering at one point, sometimes at another. As surprise is often expected at this time, a number of troops reported to have been sent to the Arabi around Alexandria at Tel-el-Kehir, it may be useful to point out that the Egyptian military system is ad-

## WAR PREPARATIONS

**DESTRUCTION OF THE PHILHARMONIC THEATRE**—At an early hour on Wednesday morning the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, was visited by a fire which, although it was not a considerable one, caused considerable damage to the building, and immediately gave the alarm. The Farringdon-road and Essex-road fire stations being in the vicinity, engines and ladders were soon arrived, and were quickly followed by about eight others. The fire continued burning until about twenty minutes past three o'clock, when it was extinguished. The damage done was not extensive, and the galleries remain, the contents of the theatre, with the exception of the seats at the back, are entirely destroyed. The Philharmonic was closed for the night, and the performances took place at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, where the theatre was closed at about twelve o'clock and nearly an hour elapsed before the fire was observed; no cause can be assigned for the fire, and the only persons injured, the iron bars are uninjured, the fire being confined to the main structure.

**DALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY.**  
The Queen walked in the morning yesterd

The condition of Sir George Grey at Loden is very critical.

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day night

ne 

LONDON GOSSIP.  
(FROM THE "WORLD.")

public purse. The news of the breadless greyness," was unmistakable. I have not seen a single man in the city for a week or two ago venison or fowls, scarcely have tempted, dining off a piece of biscuit and one onion, their joy by the moment in discovering that one had been so fortunate as to procure a morsel of chocolate. This privation may be treated, as is usual, as rather a grim joke. It is not wise with the sufferings of the poor, to make any trifling remarks, or to say which the potent and incompetent had been totally inadequate to supply the efficiency of the hitherto well-fed and horsey of the town; and the want of corn; and the help of British troops will soon down if the men are kept on short commons. As a matter of fact, the fighting men are not so numerous as they were, and that is the most unfortunate circumstance that has befallen the army since the day of the battle of Tewkesbury. As a matter of fact, the most unfortunate circumstance that has befallen the army since the day of the battle of Tewkesbury. As a matter of fact, the most unfortunate circumstance that has befallen the army since the day of the battle of Tewkesbury.

From Sydney comes a story about a theatrical producer of supernatural noise, the one of which is fitted on board H.M.S. *Narcissa*. "A poor old Scotch body," on hearing a roar, rushed to her husband, exclaiming: "Eh, John, it's come at last! That Archangel's last trump, mon! It's this day!" The "eldritch" shrieks had again and again repeated before she became possessed.

We take the following from the *Athen*

The late Mr. Charles J. Kiekham, who was prominently connected with the Fenian conspiracy, was also at one time known



# Illustrated London News

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## NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

## Great Britain

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6-7, 1882.

### FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

From Egypt to Madagascar is a long cry. Yet, at the very moment when diplomacy can least afford to spend time over the Malagasy and their affairs, the precipitate action of the French Consul at Tananarive has forced them on the attention of Europe. Queen Ranavalona has accredited an Embassy to the Powers, for the purpose of once of protesting against the acts of M. Baudais and Captain Le Timbre, and of explaining the present crisis. These Envoys, consisting of an officer named Ravoninahitriniarivo, and four Attachés, were due in London on Wednesday. However, it would appear that M. Le Timbre has taken upon himself to prohibit the French ambassador and his suite to Europe, and what is still more extraordinary, he has threatened the Malagasy Government that if they attempt to despatch their Representative in the *Antananarivo*, the sole vessel which they possess, he would seize it. French Consuls have of late years assumed extraordinary powers and been permitted some license. Yet until we are undeceived we can only express a hope that the acts of MM. Baudais and Le Timbre are specimens of unauthorised zeal, and not the outcome of a deliberate policy on the part of the French Government. The acts of which Queen Ranavalona's Ministers complain are, briefly stated, that they have been forced to pay an indemnity for killing two Arabs from the French Comoro Isle of Mayotte, who had, contrary to law and Treaty, attempted to run a cargo of slaves on the north-west coast of Madagascar; and the seizure of certain native flags hoisted by two Sakalava Chiefs on the same territory, which the Consul declares—in spite of the Treaty of 1865, renouncing all claim to the mainland—to be French soil. For the "outrage" the Malagasy Government have paid, under protest, a heavy indemnity, and to enforce the assumed rights in the latter case French gunboats have entered the harbours, and appear to be acting in a very high-handed manner. How far the actual state of affairs is exaggerated it is needless for us to speculate upon. The national rivalries and antipathies between the French and English, as represented by the missionaries of their respective countries, are very fierce throughout the island. The Queen and Court profess the Reformed Faith, and are favourably disposed to the British clergy. The agents of the London Missionary Society have introduced letters and science among the people. There is already a considerable literature in the Malagasy tongue, and numerous schools, churches, and other means of instruction are scattered throughout the country. Under the enlightened rule of Radama II., Rasoherina, and the present Sovereign, Christianity has been so encouraged that traces of the persecution under Ranavalona I. have nearly disappeared, and unless the island is to be plunged into war and anarchy to gratify the ambition of a Consul who seems anxious to play the part of M. Roustan in Tunis, a bright future is in store for a race which has so readily accepted the better part of European culture. For more than two centuries after its discovery by the Portuguese, this great African island, twice the size of England and Wales, and inhabited by some two and a half million souls, was the prey of European rovers. Pirates rioted in its bays, and Dutch, Portuguese, and English adventurers made various tentative efforts to establish themselves on the coast. But either the hostility of the natives or the unhealthiness of the flat, swampy land which circles the lofty interior plateau, on which the capital is built, forced them to be persistent. Again and again they were driven to the shore, and though managed in time to establish such a colourable claim to colonisation that there is actually in existence a semi-official work by M. Barbé du Bocage which asserts that the island has been a "possession Française depuis 1612." In 1810, both Bourbon and Mauritius were captured by the British, and in these conquests were included any actual or fancied colonies, dependencies, or military posts which the French held in Madagascar. In 1817 England, on her part, renounced all claims to Malagasy soil, by a Treaty which Radama I. to support the claims of his dominions. Having no longer any political rights, even in the shadowy form they professed to have prior to the Napoleonic wars, the Jesuits aimed at recouping the temporal losses of their country by spiritual victories. The result was that, incensed at the pretensions of the missionaries, a cruel persecution began, which lasted for twenty-five years, and led in 1845 to an ill-adviced Anglo-French attack upon the Port of Tananarive. The disturbances in the island were further taken advantage of by the French by their obtaining in 1849 the cession of the Island of Nosibe, which they still hold, and the Sakalava territory on the mainland. This cession was never acknowledged by the Hovas, who soon afterwards became the sole rulers of the country. They have invariably refused to permit any foreigner to buy land, and as late as 1865 the Government paid a million of francs to a French Company by way of compensation for their repudiation of some mining concessions obtained from Ranavalona I. Nor until the last few weeks have the French attempted to establish themselves on the mainland, the Isles of Nosibe, on the West, and St. Mary on the East coast, being their sole recognised Malagasy possessions, though even these were obtained by treating with a tribe in rebellion against their lawful Sovereign. Finally, in 1866, by acknowledging Queen Rasoherina as Monarch of the entire island, they renounced, as it was believed for ever, their old claim to the Sovereignty of a part of Madagascar. It is, therefore, puzzling to find M. Baudais, whilst exacting compensation from the Antananarivo authorities for an outrage committed on their soil, inconsistently

asserting that very region to be French territory. Either it is French, in which case the Malagasy Government cannot be responsible for anything done there, or it is Malagasy, when, of course, the claim now put forward is absolutely untenable.—Standard.

### THE MILITARY CONVENTION.

To all appearance the Anglo-Turkish Convention is at last to be signed, the proclamation of Arabi as a rebel at last issued, and the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt about to become an accomplished fact. They are not there yet; it has, by the mere lapse of time and the constant hitches in the programme, become difficult to believe that they ever will be there. But they probably may be sent, and a difficult task will be prepared for their commanders and for those English officers who are charged with whatever may be the polite equivalent for their surveillance. Arabi has been proclaimed a rebel, the next point of interest is the inquiry what will come of that. Will the Egyptians believe it or will Abdallah Nessim, that literary man, deal with the proclamation as he dealt with the bombardment? Will Arabi, a new Coriolanus, determine to proclaim the Sultan as the Sultan has proclaimed him, and set up one of the numerous claimants of the Caliphate in his room? The most probable result is that the proclamation will be partly ignored and partly denounced as a forgery by Arabi and his party. It may have some effect from the religious point of view—it is likely to have very much from the political. The most reasonable of the many opinions which have been formed and expressed on the whole subject is that political opinion cannot be said to exist in the majority of the Egyptian people as yet. They are not poetical, but literally hereditary bondsmen, and though much has been done to free them of late they have not yet acquired even the knowledge of facts which is preliminary to political judgment. They pay their taxes to the nearest man with a big stick, and serve as soldiers under the man who has got most power in his hands. No doubt there is a small faction—or, not to use an odious word, a small party—which, consciously, and to a certain extent intelligently, desires political freedom, and perhaps national independence. No doubt there is a larger party who, seeing their advantage in Arabism, are Arabists. There are some who really reverence the Sultan as the head of their religion; there are others who hate him as a Turk; there are others who simply make use of his name as Gascon nobles used to call themselves subjects of the king of England rather than of France or Navarre, "because he is further off." But all, or almost all, are shut off by their ignorance of European languages, European thought, and the facts of European life from appreciating the facts of the situation, and it has been sufficiently proved already that no artifice or audacity will be spared by their leaders to keep them in ignorance. On paper the proclamation and the arrival of Turkish troops ought to produce a great effect on the rebellion. In fact, it is more probable that it may produce a small effect, or no effect at all. The probable inconvenience to English military operations and to English diplomacy is unfortunately less dubious, unless the Sultan should happily have been persuaded that straightforward carrying out of his undertaking, which he has at last made up his mind to it, is the most profitable, as it certainly is the most honourable, policy.—Daily News.

### THE SULTAN.

In all Europe there is no sovereign more interesting or perhaps we may add more able than the monarch who has just yielded a reluctant assent to the Military Convention. Abdul Hamid, although not "a riding Sultan," like some of the more famous of his ancestors, whose ubiquitous presence was felt in every province of their Empire, is nevertheless one of the most remarkable sovereigns of the house of Osman. Called from the seclusion of the harem by a revolution to govern an empire torn by intestine feuds and menaced by foreign invasion, he has displayed in no ordinary measure the faculty of statesmanship, as statesmanship is understood in the East. Adroitly placing himself at the head of the Pan-Islamist movement, he has attained and kept a position which at his accession seemed impossible. Like the Hapsburg, he has prospered under disasters, and treaties which partitioned his dominions seemed only to extend his prestige. In the spirit of Canning's grandiloquent boast, he called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old. His territorial possessions were diminished, but his spiritual influence in Turkey might be truncated, but the spirit of Islam was revived, and what he lost as Sultan he more than regained as Caliph. This change was not due to the influence of able councillors. Abdul Hamid is his own adviser. His Ministers are clerks, and by no means permanent clerks. The Palace not the Porte is the centre of power, and the Sultan, uncontrolled save by his black eunuch and his Tripolitan confessor, is the absolute ruler of his empire. All control is concentrated in his hands, from the conclusion of a treaty to the promotion of a cook. As he has made himself the centre of the Ottoman Empire, he has tried with no small success to make the Yildiz Kiosk the centre of the Moslem world. The prosecution of the two ambitions involves him in endless perplexities, from which nothing but his exceeding shrewdness and gift of intrigue could extricate him. He has escaped so often, and contrived so dexterously to reconcile such apparently irreconcilable interests, that it is difficult not to regret that he should have been run to earth at last. Further evasion, however, was impossible; even the last resource of delay was no longer available; and Abdul Hamid has accepted the inevitable. Arabi has been proclaimed a rebel and the Convention has been accepted, but probably not even the Treaty of San Stefano occasioned the Sultan more bitter regret. Dire indeed is the humiliation which has at last overtaken the Caliph. To denounce his own agent as a rebel and to consent to go to Egypt as the subordinate of the infidel "crushing the man who is upholding the flag of Islam against Christendom is a fate from which a Sultan at any time might well recoil with horror and disgust. But what must it not have cost the Caliph, within two months of the time when the long-looked-for Mahdi is expected to appear.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's prolonged inactivity has probably been unavoidable, but it is certainly producing the most deplorable results. The spirits of the best troops cannot but be injuriously affected by such delay. Dash and enterprise alike are sapped; grumbling and despondency will too certainly supervene. Worse than all, health suffers with the temper in such a trying climate. It is well known that soldiers constantly on the move ahead will resist morbid influences to which they soon succumb if halted and checked for any time. These causes, as our correspondent tells us, are clearly at work in Egypt, and, as might have been expected, we hear of a suspicious increase of sickness in the forces operating from Ismailia. Although Egypt is not deemed an especially unhealthy country, certain disorders are more or less endemic, and likely to affect men exposed to the hardships and privations of a campaign. We have heard little as yet of ophthalmia, which was once a frightful scourge. Possibly the precautions taken in supplying our troops with blue spectacles has protected them so far against the irritating sandgrit of the desert, or the prompt application of sulphate of zinc may have effectively cured any cases that have occurred. But another more or less indigenous disease, dysentery, has begun to show itself in the army, and will be difficult to eradicate. Care in diet and prompt treatment may do much to keep down the disease, but where water is bad and insufficient, and the system of supplies still inchoate and incomplete, the first is difficult to compass, while the second is hardly possible in field hospitals under a tropical sun. Dysentery soon debilitates an army; those it attacks are not necessarily carried off, but they are certain to be hors de combat for several months. Should the disease unhappily develop into an epidemic, it must very speedily reduce Sir Garnet's effective strength. He has thus, in the sanitary point of view, additional reasons for resuming the offensive without a moment's unnecessary delay. It is satisfactory to learn, therefore, that the various arrangements for forwarding supplies are rapidly approaching completion. The usefulness of the railway will soon be largely increased. Several locomotives have reached Ismailia, and are now available; shunts and sidings have been laid down to facilitate the train service, and the Canal is being used for flat-bottomed boats, drawn by horses, after the manner of canals in this country. These strenuous exertions are producing a marked effect. Two hundred tons of stores are daily forwarded to the front, and it is said that the advanced magazines and depots will soon be full enough to supply the troops for three days. The absence of any decisive movement on the side of Ismailia naturally reacts upon Alexandria. The chronic unrest of that turbulent city, with its seething population of disaffected vagabonds, threatens day by day to expand to serious proportions. We have seemingly but few friends in Alexandria. Europeans scarcely conceal a marked dislike, and lose no chance of inveighing against the conduct of our troops, whose want of discipline, as evinced in our minor offences, our present mild military rule seems powerless to repress. Natives of all classes count the hours to Arabi's triumphant return, which to them grows more probable the longer he is able to keep the field without a check. Sir Evelyn Wood will, therefore, find it no easy task to keep the peace within the limits of his command. So far, fortunately, the enemy shows no desire to add to his troubles. His position is certainly strong, if not quite impregnable. No general attack upon our lines could be made even without serious risks. By and bye, when Lake Mariout is navigable, it would be still more difficult, as our gunboats and vessels of light draught will be able to take the whole of the enemy's entrenchments in reverse. But although the work of cutting the dykes at Meks has already commenced, the flooding of the great salt marsh must be a very slow operation. Some time must elapse before the Mediterranean can enter the Lake, and it is calculated that a couple of months will be needed, even at the greatest rate of influx, to cover the surface with water deep enough for vessels of the lightest draught. It is quite clear that the enemy now facing us at Tel-el-Kebir is by no means superior in mobility and the lengthened halt after our short spasmodic advance seen to encourage Arabi to display no little effrontery. The news of his movements to our right flank towards Salahiéh, although not substantiated, is more than probable, and indicates that he is not disposed to sit still and await us in his entrenchments. Clearer and more positive evidence of this is afforded by his bold reconnaissance up to the very teeth of our posts at Kassassin. Yesterday's affair, according to Sir Garnet Wolseley's own despatch, was nothing more than a cavalry skirmish and an interchange of shots. Yet it argues an amount of boldness and dash creditable to the Egyptian forces, but no less gravely indicative of their strength and audacity. They may, indeed, be able to check and confuse our own reconnoitring parties when the time comes for the next advance. But that advance cannot now be much longer delayed. The difficulties of transport are fast disappearing before the energetic action and under the personal supervision of the General-in-Chief; and they will soon be felt less and less as the various contributions of wheeled plant and baggage animals arrive. These are probably available by this time in sufficient numbers to justify a new and more continuous forward movement. The direction of this will be no doubt towards Zagazig, which Tel-el-Kebir directly covers; but it is just possible that Wolseley will try to give Tel-el-Kebir the go-by and manoeuvre more to his left, towards Belbeis, where he could again strike the railway, and reach the upper waters of the Ismailia Canal. Belbeis is not much more than thirty miles from Cairo, and the intervening space is fertile and rich in supplies, while upon the left a trackless desert would cover Wolseley's left as he moved.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at Kassassin and Ismailia:—  
KASSASSIN, SEPT. 5.  
I rode out north-west early this morning from the heights, or rather sand-heaps, bordering the scene of the famous charge, and which a full view of the surrounding country

can be had. Nothing showed directly north or west; but on the south of the Canal evidence of the increasing boldness of the enemy was manifest. Nearly three miles south-west of Kassassin stands the little town of Yorein, a collection of mud huts surrounded by a wall which seems to be entirely deserted, except that a few quiet-looking countrymen were standing about on the banks of the Canal. Further west about a mile was a tent formed of a very large piece of canvas stretched over a bar. On either side of this tent a line of horses extended north and south, apparently along a picketing rope, and Egyptian soldiers were moving about in every direction. There must have been at least 200 thus assembled, with an hour's march of four camp. The time was a quarter-past 7. Just then General Wilkinson, with an escort of Indian Cavalry, came slowly along the northern bank eastwards, on his return from a morning reconnoissance. Some apparently unimportant-looking countrymen on the southern bank took no notice of him, and he rode on to the camp. Immediately afterwards, however, they clapped rifles to their shoulders and fired smartly on our vedettes posted in line towards their cavalry post already referred to. Half-a-dozen horsemen rode out to meet them, and much gesticulation ensued. These mounted officers, in dark tunics, looked on from some rising ground behind. At the same moment a number of cavalry showed over the ridge immediately north of the picketing line, and moved in a westerly direction. They stopped, as usual, at a prudent distance from the picket, and retired nearly out of sight. On returning to the camp, I took a note from the morning watch of the skirmish. The mounted officers of the 19th Hussars, and described the affair. The Colonel said he had himself been fired at from behind a few days ago by some men dressed like peasants. This article making me made me suspicious of the genuineness of the neighbourhood, who are mostly anxious to sell their produce to the British. They are frequently arrested and detained some time before their innocence is established. Another officer of the Khedive was out here this morning, who I saw smoking eternal cigarettes in the Khedive's ante-room. The visits of these gentlemen are regarded with a certain amount of disfavour here, as a good deal may be observed which, if conveyed, however innocently, to quarters in communication with the enemy, might do us much mischief.

At half-past 10 this morning the enemy's cavalry, in number 30 or more, advanced with surprising boldness over the brow of the hill, and opened a smart fire on us. The bullets mostly flew too high to do us much harm, and our fire, which was not so soon pulled their triggers than the Egyptian horsemen beat a precipitate retreat. Soon afterwards about 40 of the Mounted Infantry came dashing up, anxious to be in time for the fray. This little force was not so much as an appearance as that which which Falstaff refused to march through Coventry, but they have been of great service already, and this little affair proves how useful such mobile marksmen may be. I did not see a single Egyptian soldier, but if the mounted riflemen had been up there would have been a different tale to tell. But Captain Holland, of the 15th Hussars, attached to the 19th, was wounded in the shoulder. The bullet glanced upwards and struck him in the arm, and was easily extracted. The Lieutenant is doing very well, the wound not being serious. I was rather surprised to see officers riding near the skirmishers. Not only do they endanger themselves, but draw the fire on their men. It being found that the enemy were without food, and that bad flour, not bad baking, is the cause of the sourness, a new supply of flour has been ordered.

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 6, 5 P.M.  
I hear, on the authority of Mr. Gibson, of the Intelligence Department, that the cutting the Freshwater Canal beyond our lines, and that it is to be partially filled up with earth. This is a most serious obstacle and far worse than ten more miles would be, as it renders navigation impossible, and cannot so soon be removed. Dredging is in the way of removing it. Two more engines arrived this morning, so that now we have altogether seven. About 600 horses have been landed to-day. The steamer *Ozenholme* is going to Port Said to fetch more coming from Syria.

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents:—

ISMAILIA, WEDNESDAY, 11.45 A.M.  
The 63d Regiment has arrived from Bombay, but will like the Highland Brigade, be kept on board ship at present. There is no doubt that either here or at the front, or four small engines from England will begin work on the railway to-day. The sappers are busy making sidings and otherwise improving the service of the railway. It is estimated that from to-day the railway will be able to run about two hundred tons of stores daily to the front, and will thus accumulate three days' rations for the force, in addition to the consumption of the troops now at the front. This will enable the military authorities to hasten on their arrangements, and the relief will come too soon to be of any great service. The delay has already far passed the point when it was beneficial to the tired men and horses. With the total cessation of excitement which enables the troops to resist the effects of the climate and bad water, sickness is fast increasing. Dysentery especially is attacking the ranks, and diarrhoea is generally prevalent. This is for the most part of a mild form and not in itself dangerous, but it requires constant attention. The rumours that circulate among so many men, that the time is near when the British will be able to strike a blow, are innumerable, and for the most part absurd. There is reason to believe that the Khedive's agents are busy in the rebel ranks, and that they are meeting with a success which may at any time suddenly alter the situation.

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, 9 P.M.  
Sir E. Mallet has to-day had a long interview with the Khedive respecting the Turkish Expedition, and the views which he has taken with feelings of alarm and suspicion. Another day has passed without any striking incident taking place at the front. The water in the Canal is now almost exhausted, and the fish are dying in great quantities. The General went out this afternoon in a strong working party to bury the dead fish where they had accumulated in large masses, so as to prevent diseases arising from their stench. Ingeniousness is not yet entirely stamped out in Alexandria. Last night three native servants of Sir H. Pousonby, Col. the Hon. H. Byng, and Dr. Profeit, as well as several of the royal servants, were present.

Egyptian cut-throats to the English filibusters. It must be borne in mind that the abolition of flogging in the army renders the prevention of the minor offences of pilfering and drunkenness difficult in the extreme. Some of the military authorities have been led to inquire whether an application of the Civil Code would not meet such cases, but as this only allows the flogging of rogues and of those guilty of assault with violence, it is unavailing in the present circumstances. The feeling of disgust among military men at finding themselves powerless to keep order unless by shooting their men is extreme. The Greek Consul General has telegraphed to Athens urging his Government, under the existing circumstances, to prohibit its subjects from coming to Egypt. It is also understood that the Italian *Rubattino* steamer, now overdue here, has disembarked at Catania, in Sicily, a number of Italians who were bound for Egypt. The European population in Alexandria is estimated already to exceed twelve thousand, for the greater part of whom no work whatever can be found, and until the issue of the decree forbidding their landing, they were still arriving by the ship-load daily.

Telegraphing from Kassassin on Wednesday night the *Daily News* says:—  
At midday the enemy appeared on the South Canal bank and also on the north side, but towards the west position of the camp. The 19th Hussars having driven the Egyptians from the south, galloped across the Canal bridge and for two miles to the second named position, to which I accompanied them. We found a force of rebels near, apparently four to five hundred, comprising infantry and cavalry. The former retired, but the cavalry kept up a brisk fire for nearly a quarter of an hour. Unlike the Hussars, a number of whom dismounted, the Egyptians fire from horseback. Their bullets flew thickly past us, but did no damage, the enemy, as usual, firing too high. The Egyptian loss was considerable, bearing in mind the fact that the number of the skirmishers I have counted six dead bodies within a short distance of where I stand. This is by far the most determined demonstration made by the enemy since the battle of Kassassin, and indicates the near approach of a decisive battle. All our horse, General Drury Love and Wilkinson, have come out, and the whole position is now watched by mounted Rifles, Hussars, and Bengal Lancers and Cavalry. Reports have reached the camp that Arabi has been joined by some 500 men who have proclaimed him as the Egyptian war against the English, and that the Egyptian force at Tel-el-Kebir numbers at least thirty thousand. I merely give this report, however, for what it is worth.

In another despatch from Kassassin Camp the same correspondent says:—

The force already here will be strengthened probably to-morrow by the brigade of Guards under the Duke of Connaught. The officers and men here are getting restless under the continued inactivity, and surprise is sometimes expressed at the troops not being pushed more rapidly to the front; but in truth our rapid arrival would prove an embarrassment for the simple reason that the supplies for the total force have not yet been quite collected. Sir Garnet Wolseley is fully resolved that no inconvenience shall be caused by the troops arriving before their regiments are furnished with the requisite supplies. Good steady progress, however, is being made, and with six additional engines on the way to Ismailia and a new siding under construction on the railway line, the completion of the arrangements for a decisive operation at Tel-el-Kebir is now probably a matter of a very few days. Riding back from Ismailia I have learned at the different camps on my way that there are no signs of the enemy anywhere visible. Here, however, a body of rebels, numbering about 200, including cavalry and infantry, were seen near the canal, at a distance of less than three miles, and a party of cavalry has been despatched in that direction, but we are expecting that as usual the enemy will beat a quiet retreat.

At five o'clock to-morrow morning a parade of all the troops in camp will take place before General Graham. The endeavours of the military authorities to bring in the villagers to the camp, after the precedent mentioned in my previous telegram, proved only partially successful, the reason being that the inhabitants dread punishment if the fact of their visiting the camp should become known to Arabi's officers. A party of Fellahs, however, have been engaged in the numerous dead lying about here on the battlefield. The kind and liberal treatment they receive will be certain to influence the village population as we advance on Tel-el-Kebir. The generally excellent health and spirits of the British troops are a matter of congratulation. Dr. Beath and his staff are unremitting in their endeavours to secure the comforts of the sick. Diarrhoea and temporary effects of exposure to the sun are still the only kinds of illness worth mentioning, and only 88 invalids have been sent in the course of one week from here to Ismailia. The arrangements are complete for running flat bottom boats on the Fresh Water Canal by means of relays of mules. Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumour of the desertion of many officers and men from Arabi's camp, much less the report that the Egyptian force has quietly evacuated Tel-el-Kebir.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.  
The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and attended by the Hon. Horatio Stophord, drove to the Balmorist Forest and returned to the Palace. The Queen's new shield on her Majesty's new shield on the Danzy Haugh, which was named by the Queen. The Danzy Shield is partly inhabited by the Queen's wood forester, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Harriet Phillips, General Sir H. Pousonby, Col. the Hon. H. Byng, and Dr. Profeit, as well as several of the royal servants, were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Osborne House on Wednesday afternoon, to take a cruise in the Admiralty yacht *Lively*, the tender of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, and embarked in the royal yacht *Alberta*, which conveyed them to the *Lively*, which lay at anchor in the roadstead. At the Trinity Wharf a deputation from the inhabitants of East Cowes met their Royal Highnesses and presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Duke and Duchess. Prince Leopold accepted the address and gave a written reply, which said:—"I beg to thank you most cordially, both on the Duchess of Albany's and on my own behalf, for the kind and hearty welcome you have extended to us on our arrival at East Cowes, and for the good wishes which you express for our future happiness. The reception which the inhabitants of East Cowes have given us will serve to strengthen the ties which I have always felt in a neighbourhood in which I have spent so many years of my past life, and which we hope we may frequently revisit in the future." It is believed that the destination of the *Lively* is the Scotch coast.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell has returned to town from visiting his tenantry in Galway. The Right Hon. Lord Justice and Lady Brett have left Heath Farm, Walford, for Spa.

General Sir James Airey has left town for the Gernons, Herefordshire, on a visit to Sir Henry and Mrs. Lady Cotterell.

### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Wednesday night, says:—

Information was received this afternoon by the Athlone Constabulary of the murder of a man named Thomas Quinn, at Edenderry, King's co., some miles from the town. Quinn was in the employ of a man named Gill, and was driving along in his cart drawn by an ass, when shots were fired with fatal effect, the man being killed at once and the donkey also being shot dead. No arrests have been made. Dublin has resumed its normal state. The police are once more to be seen patrolling the streets, and the saturnalia of the roughs has been brought to an abrupt close. But while they were unchecked they managed to do a great deal of mischief. Even as late as last night groups of ragamuffins, ragged, noisy, and half drunk, gathered in the main thoroughfares, and hustled respectable people into the gutter, regardless of age or sex. The police are now more popular than ever, and the necessity of their presence has very forcibly impressed itself on the minds of those who love tranquility and have something to lose. The question which led to the difficulty in the ranks of the guardians of the peace remains unsettled; but there are hopes that it is in a fair way for adjustment. I have been to the trouble of examining into the conditions and qualifications of the service. Candidates for the force must not be more than twenty-six years of age or under twenty. They must be of strong build, robust constitution, and at least five feet nine inches in height. Married men are not eligible. The educational test is tolerably high. The most exacting to read and write well, to have a knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic, and to be generally intelligent. They must be able to read printed or written matter without hesitation or difficulty, and to write a clear hand, in which every letter is fully formed. Testimonials must be produced from persons who have known each candidate for at least five years before his making application to join, and his character must bear the strictest investigation. The rate of pay for the recruit during the time he is in the depot, which averages from six to ten pence, according to intelligence and application, is fifteen shillings and sixpence per week. After joining the service and being sworn in, the recruit becomes a second-class constable and receives 33s. per week. Acting sergeants receive 32s. 6d. per week; sergeants, 34s. 6d.; acting inspectors, 36s.; with a weekly allowance for boots. The annual pay of inspectors of the third-class is £137; of the second, £150; and of the first, £160, with allowances for clothing, lodgings, etc. After five years' service, if a man becomes unfit for further duty from ill-health, he is allowed a gratuity of one month's pay for each year he has served from the commencement under fifteen years. After fifteen years in the force, if injured in the line of duty, or further service, he is entitled to a pension. In the case of injury sustained in the execution of his duty, the constable may be awarded full pay. All promotions, from the first officer in the force downwards, are made from their own ranks, and they have no other way from the ranks, so that, in reality, men reasonably well educated, men who make themselves diligent and efficient, are certain to gain quick promotion; though it is put forward, as a ground for complaint, that this is not the case. The men are not armed at present, except with the ordinary truncheon, as in London, during the day time, but they have short lances at night. And not without necessity, for the Dublin loafers, or "corner boys," as they are called, are a most cowardly, treacherous, and savage class. During the period of the Fenian excitement, the police were armed with revolvers. The special constables turned out very badly, and in fact, it is the belief that they should never have been called out. Their appearance in the streets in many instances exasperated the populace. Luckily, none of the injuries inflicted on other persons might have been avoided. Nearly all the police who resigned have returned to duty, and it is understood that the cases of the dismissed men will be determined according to the antecedents of each individual. The general opinion is, that most of them will be taken back. The special constables of the movement have declared their intention not to accept any terms, but the truth is they have already made arrangements to emigrate or to enter other employments. The excitement has now completely subsided. The special constables have been relegated to private life, and Dublin is as safe and orderly as any city in the Empire.

The dismissed Constables of the Dublin Police Force attended to-day, by order of the authorities, in the Lower Castle-yard. Each man was accompanied by a man to pass the upper Castle-yard, at the gate of which he was questioned by Mr. Jenkinson, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, and by Captain Hamilton. The latter held in his hand a list of the names of the men, and each of them was informed that his case would be considered. The report of Captain Hamilton and Mr. Jenkinson will be presented to Lord Spencer to-morrow, and the men will be informed immediately afterwards as to the decision. The city is perfectly tranquil. The ordinary police are on duty, and there is very little probability of the special constables being again called upon.

United Ireland of to-day says of the police strike that the only interest the Irish people have in the quarrel is the satisfaction of knowing that despotism and its instruments have an ugly knack of falling on their own heads, which the Metropolitan Police may profitably draw from it is that if they have failed disastrously it is because they have alienated the sympathy of their countrymen without obtaining anything but cuffs and taunts from their paymasters.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY A BURGlar AT STAMFORD HILL.—On inquiry on Thursday morning it was ascertained that Richard Howe, who was shot by the burglar at Stamford-hill, was still lying in a very precarious condition, and that his hope of recovery was slender. The prisoner, who was arrested on the 1st inst., is now lying in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, and has been published, and the prisoner there occupied a small back room. He resided there about six months, during which time he has never been known to do any work. The police of the district who have seen him loitering about thought that he was a betting man. Up to the present it is not known whether he has been previously convicted. The prisoner, who seems to treat the affair with the greatest indifference, was heard by the police to state that he did not think that the injured man would get over what he gave him, and that he would sooner be hung than suffer penal servitude for life, and that if he could have got a good time in other ways he would have shot him also.















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**Great Britain.**

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10—11, 1882.

**SATURDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.**

Judged merely by the loss of life which was suffered by the English troops in repulsing the attack of Arabi upon the camp of Kassassin, the affair of Saturday was a skirmish of the most insignificant description. Military successes, however, are not to be always gauged by the extent of the casualties. We must have regard to results, and look at this in the light of the fighting on Sunday was of considerable importance. It seemed hardly probable that, after their previous sharp defeat, the Egyptian troops would have been brought up again to act on the offensive. The fact that they have so advanced shows that the Egyptians are quick at recovering from the loss of morale involved in a decisive repulse, and that Arabi's influence over them is still very strong. But although they were ready to march out at his order, and to fire so long as their targets remained immovable, they refused utterly to wait for the attack of our troops, and retired with so much haste that several of their guns fell into our hands. After this action Sir Garnet Wolsey will be justified in treating the Egyptians as foes unworthy, even of contempt, in the field, though it is quite possible that he may find them formidable behind their entrenchments. A sheep driven in a corner will charge a dog, and as the Egyptians fought their guns well under the fire of our Fleet at Alexandria, they may do so again at Tel-el-Kebir. A few days will decide the question. By to-night the whole of the force with which Sir Garnet Wolsey intends to strike should be assembled at Kassassin. In his telegram he states that the troops who have pursued the Egyptians to within three miles of Tel-el-Kebir would fall back at once to their camp, from which he gathers that he did not intend to allow his plans to be altered or hastened by the proofs which had just been afforded of the impotence of the Egyptians in the field. As he hoped to assemble his whole Army within forty-eight hours, it would have been an act of rashness to presume too much upon the moral depression which the enemy must have experienced on finding that even with the odds of four to one in their favour they could not stand, and to attack a formidable position like that of Tel-el-Kebir with a force wholly disproportionate to the magnitude of the work. It is probable that Wednesday is the day which Sir Garnet has fixed upon for the assault. This will give him three days for reconnoitring the enemy's entrenchments and deciding upon the best method of attack, and it will allow the troops who have come on from Ismailia twenty-four hours' rest. Starting before daybreak on Wednesday, our force would be in front of the entrenchments in plenty of time to do their work before nightfall. According to present appearances, that work will be far lighter and less serious than on a well-known attack. The Egyptians have evinced a lively horror of flank movements, and their sensitiveness as to their line of retreat is likely to be aroused by the action of the British Cavalry, who will in all likelihood sweep round and menace the railway in their rear. Should they fight obstinately, the proofs which have been given of the singular inaccuracy of their aim afford strong ground for hoping that our troops may cross the zone of fire and get to close quarters without suffering any extraordinary losses. There is a tendency to consider that with the fall of Tel-el-Kebir the war will practically come to an end. That resistance in the field on a large scale will terminate with the first heavy Egyptian defeat is likely, but there will be much work for our troops to do after this. The reports brought in by the officers who on Saturday deserted from their regiments before Alexandria show that there is a strong body of malcontents in Arabi's army, and a crushing disaster at Tel-el-Kebir will enable them to make their voices heard. It may be expected that the news would at once break up the force there. A portion might lay down their arms and submit, others would disperse to their homes. But there will remain the fanatical element, the men who have imbibed the wild teachings of the Ulema and Sheikh, and who believe that Islam is really in danger. This section of Arabi's followers may give infinite trouble, and do an enormous amount of mischief before they are finally scattered. They could provoke anti-Christian demonstrations and massacres in places where the fanatical spirit has hitherto slumbered. They could destroy dams and canals and lay Egypt under water; with the Desert beyond them, and the Bedouins their allies, they might retire to distant oases, to the confines of Tripoli, or to the little-known region of the Upper Nile, and by raids from these places harass the country, and keep our troops constantly upon the move. We may hope that this will not be the case, and that a severe and decisive defeat will take all the heart out of the insurrection.—Standard.

The Daily News says:—Sir Garnet Wolsey's despatches and the telegrams of our Correspondent with him make it clear that the affair of Saturday morning, though it was unduly magnified by rumour at first into a general engagement, was in all probability the prelude to something of that kind. Arabi, who is not believed to be ill served in the matter of intelligence, may already have heard of the proclama-

tion against him, and pretty certainly knows that the difficulties which will be laid Sir Garnet Wolsey's advance are almost if not quite at an end. He must have done his utmost with the spade, and has convinced himself that it is time to do something with the rifle. Whether the advance from his lines was a premeditated attack or merely a reconnaissance in force does not much matter. Whatever was the intention of the Egyptians, they were met half-way by General Willis, and driven back with the loss of four guns and many men. They were doubtless encouraged to fight by the neighbourhood of their lines, the formidable armament of which is shown by the fact of their being able to shell not ineffectively at five thousand yards. On the other hand, an English 40-pounder, train-mounted as at Alexandria, came for the first time into operation, and the Egyptians seem to have resorted to a similar device. In fact, though the affair lasted a shorter time than either of the two chief previous skirmishes, it seems to have been sharper while it lasted (putting the cavalry charge of the morning ago out of question), and waged with more formidable weapons. Sir Garnet himself sent his despatch from "three miles and a half west of Kassassin"—that is to say, from fully half-way between that place and Tel-el-Kebir, and he speaks of establishing his camp at Kassassin, telegraph and railway being in fair working order. This can be preliminary to an advance, for Kassassin is not a place at which the General would propose permanently, or for any length of time, to keep the headquarters of a considerable force. Another correspondent speaks of Sir Garnet having set out from Ismailia for Cairo, meaning that there is not likely to be any further pause in operations, which have the capital as their objective point.

**THE HARVEST AND THE FARMERS.**

The beautiful autumn weather of the past few days has revived the hopes for the harvest, which the heavy rain had again seriously checked. Every day of such drying wind and tempered sunshine is worth millions to the country. At the end of the week thousands of fields will have been reaped, and the farmers must have looked very despondently in the wet of last Tuesday evening. The getting in of the harvest is a long process in the United Kingdom. The crops ripen unequally, and there are not so many of them as in France. The wheat over the country a good beginning was made in the early weeks of August. Here and there fields were cleared by the end of the first week. In the forward parts of the country the wheat and barley were nearly gathered before the change in the weather in the middle of that month. It was no uncommon thing, in a railway journey from north to south on the route through the corn-growing districts, to see a cleared field in the same neighbourhood in which other fields were scarcely being sown. The nature of the soil, the height above the sea level, the slope of the ground to north or south, the condition of the drainage, all seem to exert even greater influence on the ripening of the crops than fields in the latitude. There were some fine crops in the plains of South Yorkshire before the reaping hook had been put in among hills just south of Guildford. The crops thus easily gathered were secured in perfect condition. The yield has not turned out quite so good as was expected, but the quality is as perfect as a rapid ripening and a speedy harvesting in dry weather could make it. Then followed more chequered weather with more chequered results. Here and there some damage has been done by storms and floods, but, as a rule, the intervals of dry between the showery days allowed the greater part of the crop to be saved in average condition. The general testimony seems to be that the soaking wet has slightly deteriorated the quality, but it has not done much harm to the quantity. In Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Wilt, and the Eastern Counties, as well as in some of the more favoured Midland districts, nearly the whole of the cereals are harvested. Wheat is about an average crop, and is fetching a fairly remunerative price; barley is of very fine quality, if it is a little scanty in quantity; oats are almost a fabulous crop, and all the roots are abundant and good. It is evident, therefore, that the farmers have this year a better chance of profit than they had for some half dozen seasons. If the fine weather continues, the harvest in Ireland and Scotland will be got in under favourable conditions; and there will be a general improvement in the condition of the agricultural districts. The French harvest reports lately issued are somewhat more favourable than those of our own country. The wheat crop is better all over France than it has been for many years. It is reported as bad only in one department, fair in eleven, good in forty-seven, and very good in twenty. But it is probable that the department in which it is bad is the one in which the produce most cereals, while those in which it is only fair are predominantly grazing districts. This is certainly the case in the English returns. Forty-two reports give only twelve for wheat and fourteen for barley up to or above the average, while fifteen more give a ninety per cent. upwards of an average. But Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Wilt, Sussex, Somerset, Kent, Nottingham, Gloucester, Durham, and Cambridge are all over the average, while Berks, Beds, Bucks, Cheshire, Lancs, Herts, and Hunts are all nearly up to the average. In Scotland the prospects of the yield are good, and fine weather will enable them to be realised. In Ireland the harvest is, on the whole, a propitious one, though not a beautiful one, and those who best know the country say there are not to be seen in all parts, except the bleak and desolate West, "the low beginnings of content." In Prussia and the Rhine provinces the harvest is below the average, but in all the rest of Germany and in Austria it is the best for some years. Russia and Turkey have at least a full average; but Spain, on the contrary, has suffered from drought, and is more poorly off than any other European country. The United States have again reaped more bountiful abundance, and will have enormous quantities to export. Europe as a whole will, however, need less than it has done for many previous years, and the Americans will have to accept low prices for their produce or do a greatly diminished trade. Everybody understands the benefit which an improvement in the harvest confers upon the country. It needs no great acumen to enable a man to perceive that every extra bushel which an acre of land yields is just so much added to the general wealth. The farmer whose land bears a good crop has no difficulty about his rent. There is no question at such times of rebates at quarter day; and hence the landowning classes get their full incomes. In such seasons, moreover, the farmer himself has more to spend. His outlay is pretty much the same whatever the yield of his acres is; and a good harvest means a satisfactory return for his outlay. It puts him in spirits. He has money to spend on manufactured goods. He pays his tradesmen's bills, which have been getting in arrears. His wife and daughters replenish their wardrobes; he is himself able to spend something in the market town when he goes there. Thus everything is stimulated and quickened by a fresh movement of business. There is more money going and everybody is benefited.—Observer.

**THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.**

**HEAVY FIGHTING AT KASSASSIN.**

**DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS.**

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent at the front:—

**THE BATTLEFIELD BEFORE KASSASSIN.**

Early this morning the alarm was given that the enemy was advancing in force. Sure enough a long line of Egyptian soldiers, two or three deep, were marching down upon us from the west and north-west, their white uniforms gleaming in the horizontal rays of the rising sun. Far to the north the ridges were crowded with them, and on the south bank of the canal they were assembled in masses five or six deep. I could not detect where the artillery was posted, but as I crossed the railway to reach the plateau upon which our infantry were rapidly forming, the 40-pounder, which we have mounted on a truck, belched forth its iron bolt. On looking to see where the gun was on could see the smoke of the locomotive bringing up a train full of reinforcements for Arabi, and observe that the shell burst near it to the right. Without delay two guns which the enemy had mounted unknown to us in his centre, opened on the gun truck, and their shells fell, one on the truck itself, and heavy the railway, making the neighbourhood of the gun particularly undesirable as a post of observation.

Not was it much better on the hill towards our right. Here our troops, six battalions in all, were drawn up in a line in the centre, while the Royal Artillery drew up in the centre and the Bengal Lancers to the right. With these fine troops went the screw battery under the command of Major Free. I had hardly noted this when two battalions of the Royal Artillery opened on the enemy, who replied at once—the puffs of smoke suddenly appearing on every point of vantage in his long line, while the shriek and whirr of exploding shells flying across our line began to be frequent.

English missiles were aimed so high, but the direction was good. It was evident that the Egyptians anticipated easy work. In all probability our retiring yesterday encouraged them to come on to-day. They were roughly shot to pieces. The Royal Artillery opened on the enemy, who replied at once—the puffs of smoke suddenly appearing on every point of vantage in his long line, while the shriek and whirr of exploding shells flying across our line began to be frequent. English missiles were aimed so high, but the direction was good. It was evident that the Egyptians anticipated easy work. In all probability our retiring yesterday encouraged them to come on to-day. They were roughly shot to pieces. The Royal Artillery opened on the enemy, who replied at once—the puffs of smoke suddenly appearing on every point of vantage in his long line, while the shriek and whirr of exploding shells flying across our line began to be frequent.

The Marines and King's Rifle Corps on our left now moved forward, and our black flag began to wave with the enemy, and our black flag began without delay a precipitate retreat, and their example was followed by a large body of the enemy south of the Canal. The Artillery shelled the Arab gunners on the ridge, and the enemy's line began to waver. The nature of the soil, the height above the sea level, the slope of the ground to north or south, the condition of the drainage, all seem to exert even greater influence on the ripening of the crops than fields in the latitude. There were some fine crops in the plains of South Yorkshire before the reaping hook had been put in among hills just south of Guildford. The crops thus easily gathered were secured in perfect condition. The yield has not turned out quite so good as was expected, but the quality is as perfect as a rapid ripening and a speedy harvesting in dry weather could make it.

It seems that the credit of suggesting the capture of the two Krupp guns yesterday was assigned to Major Hume. This officer rode out in front of the Marines during the advance, and remained nearly a minute and a half under a heavy fire, calmly surveying the condition of the battle at that point. He then returned to the Marines and ordered the capture of the guns which were done by Lieutenant Money, with a small party, as I have already mentioned. I forgot to mention a perplexing incident which occurred towards the close of the action yesterday. While the heavy firing was going on, a body of the enemy's infantry, amounting to, perhaps, 2,000 men, hurried along the south side of the railway embankment towards their intrenchments. At the same time, the King's Rifle Corps, and some even mounted it, without taking the least notice of the disorganised crowd so near them. I thought, in fact, the Egyptians were prisoners, except that now and then one of them would come forward, and say, "I am a prisoner." It does not appear, upon review of yesterday's battle, that Arabi's General showed want of tactical skill. His main idea was probably something like this:—If I show a front weak to the north, the English will extend in a line in that direction, especially if I threaten them from Salahié; and then I can send a column of attack upon such weak forces as may be left to guard the camp. If this was his reasoning, he was perfectly justified by results, although, owing to the inferior quality of the troops engaged, the plan failed of success. Napoleon would have sent his best troops along the defile formed by the railway and the canal embankments, leading into the heart of the camp; but the best troops of Arabi were wasted in vain in a demonstration from Salahié upon our right flank.

The column of attack formed behind the cover of the railway embankment had not the courage necessary for a steady advance upon our position, although the men were here massed, as I noticed first, before issuing from the camp, and then they dispersed in confusion. The Rifles, I find, also captured a Krupp gun, making four taken yesterday from the enemy. We learn from prisoners that Ali Pasha felt the attack, having eight battalions of 20,000 cavalry at his disposal, with 2,000 regular cavalry, some 3,000 Bedouins, and 62 guns. Toulba Pasha had to be at Salahié with three regiments of infantry (or 7,500) one regiment of cavalry, and 24 guns. Intrenchments have been thrown up each side of the railway and canal at Tel-el-Kebir, and the Canal is partly damaged. General Graham, on the whole, is to be congratulated, on resigning his command, upon the complete success with which he has carried out Sir Garnet's plan, formed, I believe, before landing at Ismailia, of occupying and holding Kassassin at all hazards, until the main body could be brought up. He has been greatly assisted, doubtless, by the cavalry division, but, on the other hand, much inconvenience has been caused by having to work troops, almost amounting to a division in number, with the staff of a brigade. Volunteer help, however, has not been wanting.

On the first attack of the enemy on Kassassin, the Marines were skillfully guided by their proper officers to the close of the march from Mahsahab by Major Terry, unattached, who had previously carried a message to the front line under a heavy fire. Yesterday I met Commissary-General Gratton riding gallantly through shell fire, with a message which he better than they do when they attack us the campaign will be a mere walk to General Willis, while Mr. Clark, Superin-

tendent of the Egyptian Telegraphs, nearly got an attack of sunstroke from serving as a volunteer with a bearer company, engaged in bringing in the wounded. I am happy to state on the authority of the French, who have formed most of the amputations, that the wounded are doing well, and many have been sent down to Ismailia. I am astonished to find we have only two deaths reported.

Another account of the battle is given by the correspondent of the Standard at the front, who, telegraphing on Saturday, says:—

This morning all question as to the fighting quality of the Egyptian troops has been set at rest. They attacked us with very great superiority of numbers, they obtained positions which enabled them to completely command our camp, they were led by a man of self, and yet they allowed themselves to be driven back without even a show of resistance, directly our men advanced against them. A few hours will prove whether they will fight behind earthworks, but in the field they are simply contemptible. About six o'clock this morning our videttes, of the Bengal Lancers, stationed about the camp, were suddenly driven in by a large body of the enemy's Cavalry. The latter advanced, firing from horseback, as usual, and making no attempt to charge. I happened at the time to be on the high ground near the videttes, and could make out in the distance, through the misty morning air, a second and larger line of horsemen advancing, while across the Desert beyond the smoke of several guns came the sound of the approaching attack. There had been some false alarms, and the troops have been so often called under arms in vain, that the men turned out listlessly and without any belief that this was more than the usual false alarm. In the meantime, from the sand hills, we could see the enemy working quietly round our right flank, their intention plainly being to repeat their manoeuvres upon the occasion of the last attack, and to enfilade our camp from the hills there, Kassassin lying in a salient-like depression. Troops were sent off at headlong gallop to the camp with the tidings, and General Graham was at last convinced of the necessity for speedy action. The Infantry and guns moved out from camp not a moment too soon, for the enemy's Artillery had already taken the post on the crest of the sandhills, and some of the guns at once opened upon the moving column, while others concentrated their fire upon the Camp itself. As some thirty guns opened fire simultaneously the scene was for a while hideous. Shells were hurled at the camp, exploding among the tents, throwing the dust high in the air. Horses and cattle, panic-struck at the sudden din, broke picket ropes and fastenings, and careered wildly through the camp, while the Indian followers shouted and ran and tried in vain to arrest the stampede of the animals. At any other time the scene would have been laughable in the extreme, but every one's attention was fixed too much upon the front to take much notice of what was happening behind. As soon as our guns could be taken up ground, they opened upon the enemy's Artillery, and a hot duel between the batteries ensued.

Moving out again towards the right, I found the enemy steadily pressing back the 13th Bengal Lancers, who had been smartly turned out at the first alarm to support their videttes. In front of the Lancers at a distance of two thousand yards were numerous battalions of white-coated Egyptian soldiers. The enemy's front, extending far to their right, which was the line across the Canal, to their extreme left, could not have been less than three miles. It was impossible not to give the enemy credit for skilful tactics, and it was not from any fault of the leaders that the attack was so successful. Indeed, for a quarter of an hour, the position of our force, and camp looked exceedingly critical. The Infantry were in imminent danger of being outflanked. The commanding positions were all in the enemy's hands, while after line of the Infantry and Cavalry could be seen grogging the sand hills. The aspect of affairs, however, changed as soon as we assumed the offensive. General Drury Lowe, with his Cavalry, rode out of camp, and pushing far out, in turn threatened the enemy's left, and forced them to desist from continuing their advance. The Cavalry fell back, and now for over half an hour both sides rode out into the Desert, each endeavouring to get round the other, and occasionally halting while the light Artillery on the right moved forward, and the other side of the Canal and railway and down the slopes of the sandhills until within eight hundred yards, when they opened a continuous rifle fire. The 60th Rifles and the Marines advanced to meet the enemy coming on by the Canal and railway line, while the 84th Regiment pressed forward against them on the high ground. The roll of fire was now as heavy and incessant as would have been caused by two great armies in contention in the days before breechloaders, and the steady state of musketry came to their duel without cessation, the shells shrieking over the heads of the Infantry. Presently our Artillery—although inferior in the number of their guns—seemed to obtain the upper hand in the unequal encounter. The enemy's fire and the fire of the enemy gradually slackened. At about the same time our Infantry advance commenced in earnest. The three Regiments named pressed forward, and the rest of the Infantry moved on in support. The enemy's movement fairly developed itself, the enemy's Infantry gave way and began to fall back and the fight was virtually at an end.

It was a singular collapse, for, as we have since learned from a prisoner, eighteen battalions of the enemy had been engaged, and their coming up to the moment when our Infantry advanced, was bold and resolute. Their fire was tremendous, and the wonder is where the bullets can have gone. Eighteen battalions, advantageously posted, and armed with breechloaders, would have caused the enemy's fire to be more effective. The enemy's fire and the fire of the enemy gradually slackened. At about the same time our Infantry advance commenced in earnest. The three Regiments named pressed forward, and the rest of the Infantry moved on in support. The enemy's movement fairly developed itself, the enemy's Infantry gave way and began to fall back and the fight was virtually at an end.

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over. Our casualties are, so far as is at present known, two or three killed, and about 50 wounded. Lieut. Purvis, of the Naval Brigade, commanding the forty-pounder gun in the train, and his foot carried away by a shell. Sir Garnet Wolsey and the Brigade of Guards are coming up. We do not know at present whether we shall remain here or fall back again to Kassassin until the whole force is concentrated there.

The Times' correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Saturday:—The Egyptian Brigade, which left here last evening, have only advanced ten miles up to the present. To-day being extremely hot, they have suffered terribly. There have been some fatal cases of sunstroke. Two men have already died; a few others are not expected to live. Two hundred have fallen out of line during to-day's march. Many on arriving have been sent back to the hospital. Ten more wounded Arabs arrived here to-day from the front.

The following telegram has been received from the War Office:—From the General Commanding in Egypt to the Secretary of State, War Office. (ISMAILIA, Sept. 10) KASSASSIN, Sept. 9.

Following is list of casualities:—KILLED. Royal Rifles, 3d Battalion: 2,948 Private Snell; also 4,583 (Private M. Sweeney?).

WOUNDED DANGEROUSLY. H.M.S. *Penelope*: Lieutenant Purvis.

Royal Horse Artillery: 3,600 Gunner Jarvis.

Field Artillery: 14,186 Gunner Henry.

Royal Rifles, 3d Battalion: 2,514 (P. 3,514).

Private Burton.

Marines: Private Dunn.

Royal Rifles: Sergeant R. David, Privates T. Conolly, T. Lavis, E. Burns, L. Horley (P. Hawley), A. Wilson, Sergeant E. Clefion.

York and Lancaster Regiment, 2d Battalion: Corporal B. Jackson, Privates G. Walsh, J. Kelly.

Royal Marines: Privates W. Pemberton, J. Gracey, C. Adams, S. Shillipott, G. Durber, A. Haim, W. Upton, and Crawford.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY. East Surrey Regiment: Major A. Fitz-R.

Hart.

Royal Artillery: Gunners J. Wilson, M. Chadwick, Sergeant H. Murdon.

Royal Rifles, 3d Battalion: T. E. Foxwell, E. Coster, G. Collins, Smith, W. Young, M. McKenna, T. Chappell, J. Marland, S. Ellis, C. Crowe, H. Watts, Corporal Parry and Lovett, Sergeant O'Mura (P. O'Meara).

York and Lancashire, 2d Battalion: Private T. Craby.

Royal Marines: Corporal Dobbs, Privates J. Batterbury, Death, McLeod, M. Wallace, R. Grimshaw, J. Williams, G. Smithman, M. Wyatt, F. Williams, A. Wells, A. T. Elkin, S. Wooley, T. Johns, P. Guenn, and W. Carter.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, SATURDAY.

The Queen, attended by Lady Southampton, walked out yesterday morning, and was met by Mr. Campbell with a visit to the manse. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps. Viscount Lyons dined with the Queen and the Royal Family; the Duchess of Devonshire had also been invited. The Queen continued to receive very good accounts of the health of the Duke of Connaught and likewise of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

SUNDAY.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, and her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. The Rev. Dr. Donald McLeod, one of her Majesty's chaplains, arrived at the Castle yesterday, and had the honour, as well as Lord Lyons, of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. His Excellency Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., has left the Castle.

The Royal yacht *Oberon* left Portsmouth for the Continent in order to embark the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left Thomas's Hotel for Westgate-on-Sea.

Earl and Countess Stanhope left Chevening, their place near Sevenoaks, on Friday evening for Constantinople, where they have gone for a few weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have been entertaining the Prince and Princess Teano and a large party at Haig Hall, near Wigan, during the past week. The marriage between the Earl of Durham and Miss Ethel Milner will take place at the end of October.

Lady Brassey, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, was able to leave London on Friday last with her family for Normandy, to Court, Battle. Sir Thomas Brassey goes to Normandy early this week, on his return from the Admiralty tour of inspection.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Dr. Carpenter issued the following report on Sunday morning at a quarter of twelve o'clock:—The Archbishop has had a fairly good night, and his general condition continues satisfactory. It may be added that no second bulletin will be issued to-day. The neuralgic pains have disappeared. The patient vomited this morning, but not seriously.

No formal bulletin was issued from Addington on Saturday night; but Dr. Carpenter visited his patient about eight o'clock, and stated that his Grace had further improved during the day. The drowsiness had not reappeared, but, on the contrary, the Archbishop was very cheerful, and his mind was very clear. Dr. Carpenter called at Addington Park on Sunday morning, and afterwards issued the following bulletin:—The Archbishop's condition remains much the same. It appears, however, that his Grace was scarcely so comfortable on Sunday morning, and his physician therefore remained with him again on Sunday night. The Archbishop is able to take liquid nourishment freely.

No formal bulletin was issued on Sunday night, but Dr. Carpenter stated that the uncomfortable condition of his Grace had subsided, and that although the Archbishop felt weak he was, on the whole, in a fairly satisfactory condition. The vomiting of Saturday morning had not been renewed. Dr. Carpenter, however, deemed it expedient to remain the night at Addington Park.

Who SPOILS ENGLISH BOOKS?—The paper of Mr. Henry Stevens on the novel question, "Who spoils our English books?" was by far the brightest of the contributions to the enjoyment of the librarians at their Cambridge conference. He traced the progress of a book from the study to the circulating library, and laid the blame of all the badly written and badly printed productions on nine persons, beginning with the author and ending with the consumer. Old paper, base ink, had setting, type, and bad binding were assigned by him as four of the causes of the wretched appearance of the books of the present time. All of the persons implicated in the transaction, with the exception of the producer and the consumer (for in an assembly of librarians there is neither writer nor reader) defended themselves stoutly. One gentleman, the owner of a printing press, transferred a large share of the blame to the shoulders of the "readers" of the press, and Mr. Stevens, when reminded of the existence of the class, setting, type, and bad binding were assigned by him as four of the causes of the wretched appearance of the books of the present time. All of the persons implicated in the transaction, with the exception of the producer and the consumer (for in an assembly of librarians there is neither writer nor reader) defended themselves stoutly. One gentleman, the owner of a printing press, transferred a large share of the blame to the shoulders of the "readers" of the press, and Mr. Stevens, when reminded of the existence of the class, setting, type, and bad binding were assigned by him as four of the causes of the wretched appearance of the books of the present time. 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PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.

**PRICE 40 CENTS**

Lady Edith Feilding is not the first of her kin circle to "pass into the quiet life." Her first cousin, Miss Berkeley of Spetchley, who preceded her to a novitiate of the Sisters of Charity in the Rue de la Harpe, Paris, in 1891, which probability may be passed in England but which was necessary at the Paris convent of the state of the Order, whence so many thousands of devoted sisters have found their way later to the battlefields and cholera-wards and fever haunts in all parts of the world.

Sportsmen who have been out on the moor in the Highlands and have seen a number of crows or ravens to Inverness for preservation from Dunrobin Castle came a beautiful proportioned stag's head, shot by Sir Henry Green, Bart.; Sir John Carden, Bart., sent one from Jura with eleven tines;

### THE ISSUE AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The conflict which is about to open at Tel-el-Kebir commands, and deserves to command, the attention of the world. Even from a military point of view the battle is important enough; but the issues at stake are so enormous as altogether to obscure the interest excited by mere questions of strategy, artillery, and the like. From the point of view of numbers alone can the struggle be regarded as insignificant. Sir Garnett Wolseley has half an army corps; that is to say, not one-tenth of the number of soldiers captured by the Germans on the surrender of Metz. But, in estimating the importance of the decisive battles of history, mere numbers count for little. The hundred and thirty thousand, the three hundred and thirty thousand, the three hundred and thirty thousand who fought the first battle of Islam at Bedr, the hundred and sixty-eight with whom Pizarro overthrew the Empire of the Incas, and the thousand Englishmen commanded by Clive at Plassey, have left a deeper impress on the history of man than most of the myriad armies of ancient or of modern times. The great issue at stake to-day is whether Europeans can be massacred out of Asia with impunity—Asia, of course, being taken to include Arab Africa. If Arabi were to inflict a decisive defeat upon Sir Garnett Wolseley—if, that is, he were to exterminate his army as we hope to exterminate him—this question would be held to be answered in the affirmative. Of course, we should be compelled at any cost, without even counting the cost, to prove that such a conclusion was mistaken; and that although the West may lose one battle, or lose ten, it is able to assert its superiority in strength to the East; but between our first defeat and our ultimate success Europeans would have to go through a period of storm and stress which as yet, happily, we can but dimly imagine. Even those who are most deeply convinced that the influence of the West upon the East is but one of almost countless evils might well shrink from the consequences of an idea flashing suddenly into the minds of Orientals everywhere that the hour has come when the intruding Westerns can with little risk be slaughtered out of Asia. Arabi has tried it, they will say in all the bazars from Constantinople to Penang, and Arabi has succeeded. Why should not we? If the fellahen of the Nile valley have only to cudgel to death a few colonists of all nationalities in order to rid their land of the locust horde of Europeans, and then are able to defy the picked forces of the avenging West, what is there to hinder the repetition of the operation on a larger scale, the entire East?

But the operations will not fail, nor need we be spades and arms of precision anywhere wanting to the multitudinous masses of natives, who everywhere long to rid themselves of our presence. The Egyptians, alike in numbers, in physique, and opportunities of defence, are but a feeble folk compared with the Tartars of Central Asia, the Chinese, the Malays, the millions with whom the Dutch rule in Java, the newly conquered subjects of France in Tonquin, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions of Asiatics whom we rule in India. The Egyptians, too, are not in arms against the direct rule of the West, but against the *imperium in imperio* which, by captivities, concessions, and treaties by capitalists, has grown up wherever the Western trader has established himself in the Levant. However we may have blundered by mismanagement into a hateful position from which there was no escape but by a trial of strength, that test has now been applied, and disastrous indeed will be the consequences if the result should not be in our favour. Everywhere in the East, from Morocco—the furthest point to which Arab upheaval has spread itself westward—to remote Corea, Europeans are living and trading to-day under conditions of favour and of privilege which would tempt them to-morrow if Asia had strength to shake her free of that which has been a curse to her, which she has been overspun by the West. Even those who regard our Indian Empire as a mistake and much of our Oriental trade as little better than a crime may well recoil with dread from a sudden readjustment at the sword's point of the *status quo* established throughout the East. Arabi has challenged the domination of Europe over Asia in the country which is the meeting-place of the two Continents, and even a momentary success would encourage in the Oriental mind the notion of a new era of territorial results. It may be fraught with terrible results. The European conquests in Russia suffered repeated reverses at Plevna without any such consequences resulting. But the reverse at Plevna was only an incident in a campaign simultaneously prosecuted in Asia, which ultimately was crowned with complete success. Even if the Russians had been driven back across the frontier the consequences would not have been so disastrous as those which would ensue from the failure of the English expedition. Russia rightly or wrongly invaded Turkey in order to readjust the *status quo* for the benefit of the West at the expense of the East. Her defeat would merely have restored the existing arrangement. In Egypt it is the East which is trying to modify the *status quo* at the expense of the West, and success in that enterprise would make itself felt from the Treaty Ports of China to the Desert of Sahara. Nor is this all











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**Great Britain.**

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14—15, 1882.

## THE WAR.

Great events follow each other with startling rapidity in Egypt that it may fairly be concluded the end is near at hand. After the bold attack upon Tel-el-Kebir and its gallant capture at the point of the bayonet, the rebel opposition has practically collapsed. Submission and surrender is the order of the day. The completeness of our victory was at once apparent by its effect upon the garrison of the lines at Kafr Dowar. Overtures were made on Thursday morning on behalf of the Commandant to give up the works, and as a proof of the sincerity of the surrender, the dam obstructing the Mahmoudieh Canal was cut, and the water supply of Alexandria at once improved to the great joy of the inhabitants of that city. Later in the day our troops entered and took possession of the lines, and Sir Evelyn Wood rode out to meet the Rebel Chiefs, who had agreed to lay down their arms. This easy occupation of entrenchments which had so long defied us is obviously of the greatest importance, in view of further operations. It opens up direct communication between Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Garnet Wolseley, and restores to the latter his base on the Mediterranean. But the present aspect of affairs is, happily, all against a continuance of the war. There is clearly no idea of prolonging resistance at Cairo. The news of Arabi's defeat—an overthrow too unmistakable to be explained away—produced an extraordinary sensation in the Egyptian capital, and seemingly was the beginning of a revival of common sense. To the populace it was a relief to know that the reign of anarchy was over, while the authorities were only too ready to cast in their lot with the cause of order. Sir Esmail Effendi, Commandant of the Citadel, at once took vigorous steps to suppress any tumult, but the temper of the masses did not lie that way. Meanwhile the Notables and military Chiefs prepared to return to their allegiance, and after meeting in consultation despatched a deputation to the Khedive, which reached Kafr Dowar on Thursday morning. It was no doubt mainly owing to their attitude that the General commanding the lines came to the prudent conclusion that the game was over, and that unconditional surrender was the only card he could safely play. Arabi, though nominally at large, was virtually a prisoner in Cairo. He may or may not be immediately captured, but his short-lived usurpation is over, and no doubt he begins to regret the part he has played. The tide of our advance cannot now be checked. The Cavalry were in Belbeis the evening of the fight, and will have pushed on at once towards Cairo, followed by Sir Garnet in person, who is no doubt anxious to reach the objective point of the campaign. Zagazig is occupied by a strong force. The Highlanders have reinforced the Indian contingent there, and probably the rest of the army will make that populous and well-provided city its headquarters. The time of scarcity and short supply is now happily ended for our troops. The large quantities of stores taken at Tel-el-Kebir will have at once relieved our Commissariat, and the possession of the railway, with the captured rolling stock, will remove all transport difficulties for the future. The districts now occupied are among the richest in all Egypt, and it will be odd if they cannot be easily made to serve to the subsistence of our troops. Further details of the engagement at Tel-el-Kebir warrant the conclusion that success was not too easily gained. The entrenchments were of great strength, extending some four miles, the *épaulements* of solid earth riveted with wattle. Bastions had been constructed at intervals, mounting heavy guns, and the whole was defended by other works affording flanking fire. Nor was the resistance readily overcome. The charge of the Highland Brigade was brilliant and determined, but at points they were stoutly opposed. Here and there the Egyptians remained firm, and were bayoneted just where they stood. Entrenchment behind entrenchment was carried in turn, always by the bayonet, and everywhere when opposition was vigorous the slaughter was great. Fortunately for our men the enemy's fire was generally ill-directed, and its effects were therefore almost insignificant. We should have lost terribly had the shooting been a little more straight. As things were, our casualties were extraordinarily small compared to those of the enemy. Where the Egyptians lay dead in hundreds, only a few bodies of our men were to be seen. The havoc, too, was mainly accomplished without artillery fire. The attack was so sudden and its success so prompt that there was but little time for our guns to come into play. The enemy succumbed to bullet and bayonet, proving that the struggle, while it lasted, was hand to hand. Only when the retreat commenced did our shell and shrapnel begin to tell. The fact that in places a stout show of resistance was made is satisfactory, as proving that our victory was not won from a thoroughly contemptible foe, while the manner in which it was achieved bears testimony to the permanence of the fine old qualities of the British infantry. There was happily not a hitch nor a contretemps anywhere. Every precaution had been taken, even to the due defence of the deserted camp at Kas-

sassin. This was effectually seen to by Colonel Nugent, R.E., and the precautions taken were by no means unnecessary. The Bedouins, it appears, descended upon the camp some thousands strong soon after the action was over, ignorant no doubt of the result of the fight, and expecting to find the place an easy prey. But the 50th, one of the oldest and finest regiments in the whole force, turned out promptly, and drove off the irregulars with loss. These Bedouins promise to be the one remaining thorn in our side. They are reported to be hanging round Ismailia in great numbers, waiting for a chance of thieving without fear of reprisal. One of the first steps taken by Sir Garnet will, no doubt, be some effective measures to put down these reckless marauders with a strong hand. The last news received describes Sir Garnet Wolseley's triumphant entry into Cairo, which he reached, it is said, by rail, accompanied by a chosen escort. The report, upon which too much reliance cannot be placed, goes on to say that he was received by acclamation, and is the idol of the populace, while Arabi, but a few hours previously, was greeted by ignominy and reproach. Whether or not this important information be substantiated, there can be little doubt but that the British General is master of the situation, and that the more active phases of the campaign are almost at an end.—*Standard*.

## THE REORGANISATION OF EGYPT.

The task we have before us in the reorganization of the Egyptian army is not so clear and so easy that we should rely in advance to listen to any counsels from abroad. To suppose that it would be possible for any country to accomplish the work England has to do in Egypt without some consideration for the opinions, the feelings, and the interests of other European Powers is an absurdity of which no public man of any experience—not even Lord Salisbury himself in his wildest mood—could possibly be guilty. Certainly, if the kind of policy which some of Mr. Gladstone's untried counsellors would seem to have in their mind were the policy which Mr. Gladstone would be likely to adopt, then indeed it might be as well to begin at once with that defiance of all Europe and of all common-sense which would have to come in any case before long. Those who complacently suggest that Egypt should at once be turned into another India may naturally enough be of opinion that the snapping of our fingers in the face of the world would be a fitting prelude to such an undertaking. But those who are confident, as we are, that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will prove to the world the sincerity of their desire to secure the due development of Egyptian national feeling, as well as of her material prosperity, will hardly admit that the policy of England just now ought to be such as that which unthinking advisers recommend. Such advice, it is well to recollect, comes from voices which have not been hitherto particularly friendly to her Majesty's present advisers, or to any part of their public conduct. The Government will require the aid of that policy in order to lay down the lines of that policy which is to reorganise Egypt and put her in the way of self-development and prosperity. Their task is to secure the interests of England against danger and interference in the future, and it is their conviction, as it is ours, that this can best be done by making Egypt a peaceful, orderly, and prosperous country. Even the worst enemies of the Government will admit that they have shown no want of firmness and of resolve in their conduct thus far with regard to Egypt. None can seriously suppose, whatever may be their professions to the contrary, that they are likely to allow the fruits of their success to be blighted by malevolent foreign influence. Even their opponents ought to have confidence enough in them to believe that much. Why under such conditions the Government should be invited to shout superfluous defiance to all the world is a question not easy to answer. Even the intoxication of success would hardly excuse such a course, supposing there were any possibility of its being taken. England has won a great victory, but England had won many great victories before. The success has been glorious, but none of us ever felt one moment of doubt that the success would come. Nothing has occurred which would be likely to alter in the least degree the general plans of the Government, and we may feel perfectly assured that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will work out their policy without the slightest regard for the advice of unsolicited counsellors, who do not seem able to see the difference between statesmanlike resolve and mock-heroic bluster.—*Daily News*.

BOYCOTTING ON THE RACECOURSE.—The rage for boycotting has reached a curious pitch when a populace is found ready to risk itself of a day's sport for the sole purpose of spitting one of those who were desirous of enjoying it. It is announced that at the races at which the horse races at that place could not be held on Wednesday in consequence of the unruly attitude assumed by the Nationalist party and the threatening letters received by the Race Committee and some of the owners of horses which had been entered to run. This is certainly a manifestation of ill-feeling which the greatest enemy of Ireland could hardly have anticipated, and which will surprise even those who made most allowance for the spitefulness of the Nationalists. In ordinary times, when there is a feeling of discontent or even sedition in any land, the last institutions to be affected by it are those which are designed for the amusement and recreation of the people. "Panem et Circenses"—cakes, ale, and games—are good things with which men do not quarrel as a rule upon political grounds, or until they have exhausted all other means of testifying their hatred for the powers that be. But in the present behaviour of the disaffected Irish, every one must recognise a malignity of purpose and steady determination to make themselves obnoxious, which augurs very ill for the "work of pacification" which Mr. Gladstone's supporters have just been claiming as a feat in the cap of their party. It is of no use to pretend that the boycotting of the Limerick races was a protest against Saxon luxury or an interference with Saxon amusements, for no part of the spectators on an Irish racecourse are better pleased with the sport than the Irish. The explanation seems to be that the mob of malcontents determined to coerce the committee into refusing an entry offered by Major Clifford Lloyd, and on the committee declining to obey their behests, hailed the opportunity of doing mischief, in spite of the fact that they would themselves be the principal sufferers. Perhaps they may discover before long the truth of the old adage which comments upon the folly of "biting one's nose to spite one's face."—*Globe*.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

### THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS.

SCENES ON THE LATE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Times publishes the following despatches from its correspondents in Egypt:—

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 14, 11 A.M.

The rebel army is completely dispersed. The Highland Brigade has gone forward to occupy Bonha, on the main line from Alexandria to Cairo. The cavalry left last night for Belbeis and Cairo. The Guards Brigade is moving forward to-day. All serious fighting may be considered ended. Sir Garnet Wolseley has proceeded to Cairo to-day. Last night the main body encamped at the village of Tel-el-Kebir, which is about a mile in the rear of the lines. The slaughter of the enemy in the trenches yesterday was appalling. Their loss there is estimated at a thousand, besides about 1,000 cut down by the cavalry and shot as they retreated. I counted 50 dead and dying in 25 yards of trench, all huddled together. It is difficult yet to state our loss exactly, but I think 600 are killed and 300 wounded. We suffered heavily among officers. Many narrow escapes were experienced. Captain Sandwith, Royal Marine Light Infantry, had a bullet through his helmet. A bullet also struck the revolver-case of an officer of the Coldstream Guards, which saved his life. The enemy were pursued for several miles past the trenches, those that resisted being either shot or bayoneted. The Marines, who were the main body, had the Royal Irish Regiments, after carrying the extreme right of the position, hotly pursued the enemy as far as the village of Tel-el-Kebir. General Macpherson, with the Indian contingent, pushed forward to Zagazig, which they occupied at 4 in the afternoon.

11 30 A.M.

News has just arrived that Belbeis is occupied by our cavalry. As soon as the news of Tel-el-Kebir was known yesterday at Ismailia, a train of 300 mules had the Royal Irish Regiments, after carrying the extreme right of the position, hotly pursued the enemy as far as the village of Tel-el-Kebir. General Macpherson, with the Indian contingent, pushed forward to Zagazig, which they occupied at 4 in the afternoon.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 14.

The Commandant at Kafr Dowar has sent in to Sir Garnet Wolseley a report that the rebel forces will surrender. Zagazig and Belbeis were occupied without opposition. The troops are moving forward to-day. The British are now in the Khedive's Palace, which has been the scene of a daily morning prayer on the steps of the Palace. A stranger arriving would have felt that Tewfik was deserted utterly by his own people and surrounded only by strangers. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the British entered the Palace. The Khedive had been told that the British were coming, and he had fled. In all the rooms and corridors were natives, bursting with loyalty, cringing to every European who entered, trying to embrace any one who recognised them, but all in vain. The British were not to be seen, except the one who was specially employed to offer a daily morning prayer on the steps of the Palace. 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## Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18—19, 1882.

### ENGLAND, TURKEY, AND EGYPT.

There would seem to be no foundation for the rumours about a sudden rupture of the negotiations for the military convention. All that has happened is that Lord Dufferin, in the most friendly manner, intimated the impending withdrawal of a large portion of the British troops from Egypt, and put it to the Porte whether it would still be disposed in these circumstances to insist upon landing a contingent. It may be hoped that, even if the form of a rupture be avoided, the Porte will be induced to forego the despatch of an expedition for which there is no longer any occupation. The Aboukir garrison, which was ordered to surrender at Kafr-Dowar, has failed to carry out the programme. One entire regiment, with their arms, have gone to join the still obstinate insurgents at Damietta. The continued resistance of the force at that place may serve to remind us of the necessity for discrimination in speaking of Arabi's army. While the bulk of it was composed of peasants who went into the war either upon compulsion or in a moment of thoughtless passion, there is a certain number of professional soldiers who are not without a certain amount of training. It is natural that these men should look upon the termination of the war with other eyes than the peasantry, and it is no doubt to their annoyance at seeing their occupation gone that we owe the survival of rebellion at Damietta. Even when all resistance has been put down and the recalcitrant regiments scattered throughout the country, some of these men, accustomed to more or less lawless habits and unfitted for civil life, will at a time constitute a disturbing element. It is rather curious to find the man who has let Tewfik to surround his palace with a trusty Albanian body-guard. With such a force thoroughly well in hand, the experiment of allowing the Khedive and the Egyptians to govern themselves without interference from without might be tried with a fair prospect of success. No doubt the French might cry out at first; but M. Gambetta, writing in the *Debat*, has taken the initiative in pointing out that a solution of the difficulty is incontestably within our rights, and would leave neither France nor Europe any ground for complaint.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### DRESS REFORM.

A Congress for the purpose of discussing Women's Dress is among the promised events of the autumn. Whether the assembled wisdom will arrive at any more positive issue than such carnivals of talk usually do, it would be rash to predict. There have been before now solemn gatherings of ladies and gentlemen to inculcate the merits of thrift, but who, unfortunately for that practice which, according to the proverb, is better than precept, were diamonds of price, swept the passages in Valenciennes trains, and died sumptuously every day. With the conduct of these notable economists still fresh in memory it might be well to indulge in no sanguine prophecies regarding "divided skirts" and "digitated socks," or of philosophers who, scorning the delights of silk hats and Parisian boots, elect to live laborious days in advocating the merits of broad-brimmed felts, "physiologic shoes," soft collars, and an absence of braces. However, there can be no doubt that whether the forthcoming Congress be a practical illustration of what they do, or a mere display of ostentatious moral courage, it will not meet one hour too soon. The age of patches and farthingales is over, and has not yet returned, but we live in a time of tight-lacing, high heels, and bodicins. At no recent period of Fashion's fickle career have costumes less wise, more hurtful to health, or more utterly devoid of good taste, been prevalent. It is needless now-a-days to inveigh against the folly of tight-lacing; for to squeeze the ribs and force the heart and other vital organs out of their proper place, simply for the purpose of producing a waist which is unnatural, which the Greek sculptor would have scorned to allow to Venus, and which the self-immolators strive to please really admire, cannot possibly be defended. It has been conclusively proved in a recent lecture by Mr. Roberts, and with equal force, in a paper read before the Hygienic Congress at Geneva by Colonel Ziegler, chief surgeon of the Swiss Federal Army, that the high-heeled shoe, and still more, the high-topped boot, are rapidly ruining the figure and grace of those who wear them. High heels throw the body forward, and hence produce a stoop, and eventually by breaking down the arch of the instep, render flat feet inevitable. Besides these evils, the mere folly of dress drags. Yet it is certain that in a changed climate, as in the quadrupeds, follows another over a precipice. If the Dress Reformers ever expect to succeed, they must devise something which is pretty. The average woman cares something for her health, a good deal for the opinion of her neighbors, but far more than all for her figure. And the worst of it is that most of the Dress Reformers' clothes are singularly ugly and very imperfectly meet the requisite mentioned. If Lady Harbington and her friends expect to convince the middle-aged and elderly classes, they must first make converts of "their betters." A Princess seen in a "divided skirt" would go far to secure its popularity; but Mrs. Bloomer laboured in vain to convince people that what she con-

sidered a pretty dress worn on a printer's wife was worthy of imitation, and Dr. Mary Walker lectured, on endless platforms, "pantalettes" without making the slightest impression on a solid world, who copy the clothes which Mr. Worth and the French milliners devise for Duchesses and other Parisian ladies of high degree. All of this is, of course, very silly. But if the forthcoming Congress is not to share the fate of Congresses generally, the members must be prepared to reckon with an audience which is only human.—*Standard*.

### PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

M. Ducloux, the French Prime Minister, who has already given his confidence to English and Austrian correspondents, has again been pouring forth his griefs, but this time to a French Deputy. M. Ducloux complains that the constitution of the Republic Government in France must be given up unless voluntary discipline is promptly established in the Chamber of Deputies; and he even goes the length of adding that the country must perish if union and conciliation are not displayed by the Deputies. We are afraid that a Chamber which revels in untractable in the hands of M. Gambetta and M. de Freycinet is hardly likely to afford a disciplined majority to the present President of the Council. But the letter is of some interest, because it brings once more before us the difficulties to be encountered by all French Ministers under existing conditions. M. Ducloux's assertions, however, appear rather hardy. The Republic is not about to fall, and France is in no danger of perishing; though undoubtedly it is of serious disadvantage to a country like France that she cannot form a stable Government, and more particularly, that the most important and practically excluded from the conduct of affairs by petty jealousies and unworthy envy. The present system of election would seem to have been tried long enough now to show that the tendency of every Chamber chosen under it to split up into factions and spend its strength in internal dissensions is irresistible. To form a really stable Government with a Minister at its head who would command the confidence of France, it would appear therefore that there must be a reform of the electoral system, and that the Republic must be subordinated to national, and petty and personal questions must be relegated to their proper sphere. Even in Italy, where Parliamentary Government works more easily than in France, it has been found necessary to substitute *scrutin de liste* for *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and the experience of the present Chamber of Deputies in France would seem to say that the Republic must follow M. Gambetta's lead and quickly adopt the same reform.—*Daily News*.

### INDIA AND THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The telegraphic news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's brilliant victory (writes the *Calcutta correspondent of the Times*) has formed a topic of intense interest and profound congratulation in India. This feeling has been accentuated by the news that the Indian troops formed an important factor in the achievement of the victory, and by their subsequent splendid forced marches, proved immediately instrumental in securing the final result of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, before the beaten soldiery had an opportunity of rallying after their defeat, or of reorganising for assistance. It will be difficult to measure adequately the political effect in India of the victory, which has been the grand spectacle of England putting forth her strength, and in co-operation with Indian troops, crushing out so rapidly and decisively this formidable revolt, can hardly fail to appeal strongly to the native mind, and to re-establish the confidence which has been actively weakened, and still had become considerably weakened, of the indestructible power of the British rule. In illustration of this I may mention an incident connected with Salem, the seat of the recent Hindoo and Mahomedan riots. A correspondent writes, commenting on the local feeling, "The Hindoo, who has been so long the victim of the Hinduo, writes as follows:—'Only this morning I asked a well-dressed Hindoo my way to the European Cemetery. Pointing out the direction, he remarked, 'The Hindoo will be full. Why? I naturally inquired. He replied, 'You don't think the Hindoo capable of rising. When we do make up our minds you will find that we can sweep you off our country like dust.' No political cause would have so rapid a tendency to excite active disaffection in India as a firm belief that our military prestige was on the wane. It is a wise policy to enlist the sympathies of the Indian people in the military successes of England by causing them to feel that they are participating in the dangers and glories of Imperial wars. It must be remembered that in India England possesses a magnificent recruiting ground, the only practical measure of its limits being the pecuniary resources of the mother country; but in order to utilise this splendid source of military strength, it is indispensable that the whole military system in India should be reorganised, and its capabilities for rapid expansion in time of war established on modern and scientific principles. Its existing machinery for recruiting, in time of war and emergency is essentially clumsy, and in case of a protracted campaign, must inevitably break down. Under a scientific military system, capable of expansion in war time, there would be no difficulty in establishing in India a reserve army which, numerically at all events, could easily compete with the largest armies of the European Powers. It is in this direction that army reform is most urgently and imperatively demanded. The Government have determined to borrow two and a half crores of rupees at 4 per cent, to meet the cost of the Indian contingent. Tenders will be received up till noon on October 13. Instalments will be payable, one-third on or before November 13, one-third on or before December 28. A notification, giving full particulars, will be published at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Simla on September 26.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.—St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, was on Sunday morning the scene of a most disorderly interruption. A handbill, headed "God save Protestantism," and containing ten points which expressed the dissenting views of certain parishioners in reference to the alleged ritualistic services, has been circulated during the week. Hence a large party assembled in the nave near the door, who evidently were not present for devotional purposes. After the sermon, when the Rev. E. Fitzroy and the surpliced choir proceeded down the central aisle, an attack was made upon Mr. Fitzroy, and the choir were actually surrounded by the mob. The Rev. gentleman found a place of refuge in one of the pews, ladies faint, and cries of "Shame" were general. At last the incumbent and choir reached the vestry amid a scene of great excitement. The clergyman's assailant was not identified, and only one arrest made for brawling.

### EGYPT.

#### SURRENDER OF REBEL TROOPS.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Monday night:—Kafr-Dowar has to-day been again the scene of wholesale surrender of rebel troops. From ten this morning until late this afternoon bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, regular and irregular, continued, at short intervals, to pour in from Aboukir. They are treated in exactly the same manner as those who came in from beyond Mariout yesterday, marching between lines of British troops, the officers surrendering their swords, and the men giving up their arms. Between five and six thousand men came in to-day, and there are many more still to come. The officers say that at least six thousand more will surrender to-morrow. It is clear that Arabi's forces were greatly under-estimated. The whole of the army garrisoning the main works escaped, but as six thousand came in yesterday, as many to-day, and the same number are to surrender to-morrow, this gives a total of 18,000, irrespective of the main force and of those belonging to the Aboukir and Mariout corps, who have gone straight home. We hear that the Aboukir garrison was eleven thousand. Among the prisoners who have come in to-day is the officer who commanded the cavalry at Mandara, with whom our mounted infantry had such frequent skirmishes. He told Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien that his force lost five killed and twelve wounded, considering that we had no casualties whatever on our side, shows that both the marksmanship and handling of our little corps were exceedingly good. A melancholy incident occurred to-day in the camp of Kafr-Dowar. A private of the 40th who had been for some time ailing, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with his rifle. Major FitzGeorge arrived to-day from Cairo, carrying despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Khedive. He was escorted by two companies of the 40th, and the *Standard* and *Sultan* received orders last night to proceed to Damietta, but at the last moment their departure was countermanded. Abdallah Pacha is still holding out there. The reports current as to the burning and pillaging of Mariout by the negro regiments are still without official confirmation. Should the news be true, the loss to Europeans will be enormous, as Mansourah is one of the chief inland centres of trade, having large stores and warehouses. Several men-of-war got down to-night to Aboukir, and the Marines will land at daybreak and take possession of the forts. M. de Voges, the French Consul General, has been summoned to Paris. He will be replaced by M. de Bismarck, who has been here in a few days from France. M. Rindane has before been in Egypt in a diplomatic capacity. Blum Pacha, with some officials belonging to the Ministry of Finance, left for Cairo this evening. It is heard that the British troops have been ordered to all the railway stations between this and Cairo. The Khedive has sanctioned a decree disbanding the Egyptian army, and ordering that officers of all grades shall be tried by court-martial. The current theory with Sir Garnet's bold departure from it. It has been proved that for ten generals who can win a victory, but one is capable of following it up with energy and reaping the full fruits of success. General Galt has shown that he is capable of preparing, achieving, and profiting by victory, and he will henceforth be regarded as standing in the first rank of modern commanders. While praising the leader, we must not omit the due need of applause to the staff and the men who follow him. He is seconded by all his lieutenants, and it is with infinite gratification that we learn that the Duke of Connaught proved himself worthy of the corps d'élite which he commanded. All ranks, indeed, led with each other in courage and devotion, and the 18th and the Highlanders especially attracting attention by their dash and determination. It is, however, absurd to point to this campaign, so creditable to the British army, as having justified the assertions of military doctrinaires of the Cardwell school, that young men as good as old soldiers; that boys are in war the equals of men. The excellence of the troops was due to the fact that they were largely leavened by old soldiers from the Reserve, and containing many men who were familiar with battles.

One of the *Times* correspondents in Egypt, telegraphing from Zagazig on Sunday, says:—The camp at Tel-el-Kebir was yesterday morning, I left, still tenanted by the same force that had been lying there since the Guards left for Cairo. The work of destroying the camp has been actively carried on, and still many remains to be destroyed. Thousands of boxes of Remington rifle cartridges, shells, and fuses are lying about. As we came along in the train we could see scores of natives making their desert for their homes. They have been commenting on the service for the construction of fortifications, and they carried shovels and pick-axes. We came soon on the cultivated land, and the change was indeed refreshing, and a great relief from the glare and heat of the desert. On all sides, the green of the maize or dhurma and cotton formed a pleasing contrast. The cotton does not appear to have suffered much from want of irrigation, though here and there a field seemed stunted and had a yellowish tinge. The maize without exception looked very fine. The stalks in some fields being eight feet high.

From what I have learnt from the land proprietors, there is likely to be rather a short cotton crop, but this is owing more to the attacks of worms, caused by fogs two months ago, than to any other cause. The whole of the Delta depends now entirely on a sufficient supply of water by pumping engines. When the coal depots were all seized by Arabi, wood fuel was used as a substitute, and in no case can I hear that the land has suffered from deficient irrigation. A general feeling of satisfaction prevails among the natives at the conclusion of hostilities. Many who had taken refuge in the interior, to escape conscription, now come forward with confidence, and here in the town of Zagazig, among the soldiers without fear, glad to earn money by selling fruit and provisions to them. Yesterday afternoon the Mudir Ahmed Bey called on General Macpherson, who has taken up his headquarters at the house of Mr. Felice, the British Vice-Consul here. The Khedive yesterday sent a despatch commanding that all respect and honour should be paid to the British troops, who had come as friends and could be trusted, and also urging all to return to their work without fear. Ghouri, the Suez station-master, a warm partizan of Arabi, was Mr. Vissner here yesterday. He it was who took off the last train from Suez. He is a native of Madras; consequently great indignation is felt at his taking part against his own fellow-subjects. Ali Fehmi and Reshid Pachas were both wounded in the engagement of the 9th inst., when the enemy advanced and were driven back on their lines. The rise of the Nile falls short of last year's.

### MILITARY CRITICISM ON THE CAPTURE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The war is practically at an end, having been brought to a close within two months and four days from the date of the bombardment of Alexandria. Never was a campaign more brilliant, more completely successful, and more creditable both to the commander and his army. The war looks more like a game of Kriegspiel than a grim reality, so careful and precise were Sir Garnet's calculations and plans, so thoroughly and punctually did he carry out the designs which he made, even after he left England. He was correct almost to a day as to the date on which the campaign would be over. Not only has he finished the war triumphantly, but he has left no loose threads to be taken up. He has not merely defeated the insurgents, but he has spoken, burnt up the insurrection, leaving no pestiferous and harassing dregs behind. His strategy and tactics have been able and masterly. Instead of—as an ordinary general would have done—trying to advance from Alexandria, after previously capturing the Aboukir Forts and Kafr-Dowar, he amused the enemy in front of Alexandria, and then, deceiving every one, including his own generals, by an admirable series of combinations, in concert with the navy, seized the Canal, and transferred his base to Ismailia. When there, instead of a rapid, showy dash into the heart of the country, which might have succeeded, but would have involved great risk, much loss of life, and would have won him only a first victory, to be followed by a prolonged campaign, he decided to wait until he had matured all his arrangements for one crushing blow which should end the business. As to his placing General Graham in command of the army, it seemed to some critics that he was rashly and without reason exposing his advanced guard to be crushed by superior numbers. He, however, had taken the measure of both his own troops and the enemy, and knew he could safely venture to occupy Kassassin, a step necessary for preventing further interference with the water supply and railway. As to the tactics he displayed at Tel-el-Kebir they were excellent. In attacking the enemy he showed the highest command and control, and utilised his forces in the most judicious manner possible to the work before the enemy discovered them. It was suggested that to secure this advantage and to avoid the heat of the day he should make a night attack. To execute an attack of this kind, the night being so dark, and the enemy's position so well fortified, is a task not easily accomplished by the best troops in the world. Sir Garnet, well aware of these facts, followed the time-honoured practice of bringing his forces within striking distance, under cover of the darkness, but he did not actually deliver his blow till dawn. The plan of action by which he held in check the enemy's centre with a mass of artillery, while his forces on both flanks and utilised his cavalry and his artillery to threaten the extreme left of the Egyptians, with a view to complete the work of the field batteries and infantry, was eminently judicious. His advice that the men should, following the tradition of the past, be ordered to march in column, and that they should be ordered to march in column, was a wise one, and it is with infinite gratification that we learn that the Duke of Connaught proved himself worthy of the corps d'élite which he commanded. All ranks, indeed, led with each other in courage and devotion, and the 18th and the Highlanders especially attracting attention by their dash and determination. It is, however, absurd to point to this campaign, so creditable to the British army, as having justified the assertions of military doctrinaires of the Cardwell school, that young men as good as old soldiers; that boys are in war the equals of men. The excellence of the troops was due to the fact that they were largely leavened by old soldiers from the Reserve, and containing many men who were familiar with battles.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY.  
Divine service was conducted at the Castle yesterday morning by the Rev. A. Campbell, M.A., the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Royal Household were present. The Queen and Royal Family received this morning with deep grief the news of the death of Dean of Windsor, after a short illness. The loss to the Queen, to whom the dean had been for a wise counsellor, and dear friend, as well as a close confidant, was irreparable. He had been for 33 years domestic chaplain to her Majesty, and for 28 years Dean of Windsor. His loss will also be deeply felt by the Royal Family, and by the whole of the Queen's Household, by whom he was much beloved.

The Prince of Wales had a deer drive on Monday afternoon in the Rye Forest of Birkhall, his Royal Highness being accompanied by the King of the Hellenes, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, Colonel Peel, and Mr. McKenzie of Kintail. Her Majesty Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Duchess of Connaught arrived at the Castle from Balmoral during the afternoon, and visited the Princess of Wales and the Queen of the Hellenes. After a short stay the Royal party drove back to Balmoral and the Princess of Wales and the Queen of

the Hellenes drove out and joined the shooting party at lunch in the deer forest. The weather was beautifully fine.

Earl Granville came to town on Monday evening from Windsor Castle, where he had been for a few days. The condition of Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., was more satisfactory on Monday night. The hon. gentleman had gained a little strength during the day.

Mr. E. P. Shirley, of Elington Park and Lough Pea, who formerly represented South Warwickshire in the Conservative interest, is now lying dangerously ill at his Warwickshire seat. On Saturday, whilst dressing for dinner, Mr. Shirley was seized with apoplexy. Dr. Kingsley, the family physician, was immediately summoned. Mr. Shirley's condition was last night reported to be extremely critical.

Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., lately M.P. for the Haddington Burghs, who only resigned his seat, owing to ill-health, a few weeks since, died on Monday morning at his residence, Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, at the comparatively early age of 46. The deceased baronet was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., by Henrietta Louise, daughter of Mr. W. Milburn, and was born on December 20, 1835. He was educated at Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858, being placed in the Senior Optime list, and three years later he was called to the Scottish bar. Sir David, who succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1862, was in the commission of the peace for the county of Midlothian, a captain in the 3d Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment since 1870. He was elected M.P. for South Ayrshire in the Liberal interest at the general election in 1868, and represented that division of the county till 1874, when he failed to obtain re-election. He was, however, returned for the Haddington Burghs at a bye-election in February 1879, and was again returned at the general election of 1880 by a large majority over the Conservative candidate, Captain Gordon. The deceased baronet never having married, the title now passes to his brother, Mr. William Wedderburn, who was born in 1838, and is now a judge of the first grade at Alameda. He married in 1878 Mary Blanche, daughter of Mr. Henry William Goskyns, of Northampton, and the rustic expectations of the title now passes to his brother, Mr. William Wedderburn, who was born in 1838, and is now a judge of the first grade at Alameda. 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The heavy betting of certain jockeys was publicly talked about at Doncaster, subsequent on the inexplicable defeat of some prominent favourites, that it behooved the Jockey Club to take the subject again for consideration. The evil ought to be checked and stamped out at once, or owners will ruin themselves in a pitiable fix. It is no longer



**Branch Offices:—LONDON**, 168, STRAND; **NICE**, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

meeting. ~~to attend, the~~







THE PURCHASE OF A PARK FOR BRIGHTON  
—The action of the Brighton Town Council in purchasing Preston Park for £55,000 was strongly condemned at a mass meeting held on Friday night. At least 3,000 persons were present, and the proceedings were of a most stormy character. The speaker, Mr. J. H. Jones, of the council, were present in strong force and appointed a leading alderman. A resolution was submitted condemning the action of the council, but it was with great difficulty that the speakers to it obtained a hearing. An named speaker, however, was given the floor, but few of the speakers upon whom notice could be heard. Towards ten o'clock a vote was made for the platform. After some time, a vote was taken, and a show of hands was taken, and the original resolution, demanding the purchase, was carried, although the announcement of the meeting is evident that the supporters of the purchase were in the majority.







# The Times

EVENING EDITION.

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No. 20,980.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMS

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30 sous. Advertisements:—1 line, 50c.; 2 lines, 75c.; 3 lines, 1fr.; 4 lines, 1fr. 25c.; 5 lines, 1fr. 50c.; 6 lines, 1fr. 75c.; 7 lines, 2fr.; 8 lines, 2fr. 25c.; 9 lines, 2fr. 50c.; 10 lines, 2fr. 75c.; 11 lines, 3fr.; 12 lines, 3fr. 25c.; 13 lines, 3fr. 50c.; 14 lines, 3fr. 75c.; 15 lines, 4fr.; 16 lines, 4fr. 25c.; 17 lines, 4fr. 50c.; 18 lines, 4fr. 75c.; 19 lines, 5fr.; 20 lines, 5fr. 25c.; 21 lines, 5fr. 50c.; 22 lines, 5fr. 75c.; 23 lines, 6fr.; 24 lines, 6fr. 25c.; 25 lines, 6fr. 50c.; 26 lines, 6fr. 75c.; 27 lines, 7fr.; 28 lines, 7fr. 25c.; 29 lines, 7fr. 50c.; 30 lines, 7fr. 75c.; 31 lines, 8fr.; 32 lines, 8fr. 25c.; 33 lines, 8fr. 50c.; 34 lines, 8fr. 75c.; 35 lines, 9fr.; 36 lines, 9fr. 25c.; 37 lines, 9fr. 50c.; 38 lines, 9fr. 75c.; 39 lines, 10fr.; 40 lines, 10fr. 25c.; 41 lines, 10fr. 50c.; 42 lines, 10fr. 75c.; 43 lines, 11fr.; 44 lines, 11fr. 25c.; 45 lines, 11fr. 50c.; 46 lines, 11fr. 75c.; 47 lines, 12fr.; 48 lines, 12fr. 25c.; 49 lines, 12fr. 50c.; 50 lines, 12fr. 75c.; 51 lines, 13fr.; 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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

## Great Britain

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27-28, 1882.

### THE SETTLEMENT OF EGYPT.

There are certain things in this world that are tolerated so long as they are not obtruded, and the Sovereignty of the Sultan over Egypt is one of them. Whatever he may be elsewhere, Abdul Hamid in Egypt is a Constitutional Sovereign of a very tenuous and flimsy sort. If he likes to think so, he reigns; but he certainly does not govern.

If he wants to see his shadowy sceptre etherealised still further, he has only to brandish it as though it were real and substantial. It has lasted till to-day only because it has been kept carefully in the background. It is an invalid that will not bear much locomotion or much fresh air. Propped up on the divans of Constantinople, it may yet drag on a dubious existence. But it is a phantom that vanishes at the sight of day.

Whenever the time may arrive for withdrawing the last English soldier from Egypt—if indeed the necessities of Egypt and the Khedive ever permit of such a ration—the withdrawal will not take place at the bidding or at the invitation of the Sultan. England cannot afford to trifle in any such fashion with the grave and arduous task she has imposed upon herself, and which she has hardly yet begun to grapple with.

Part of the English forces will doubtless return home or pass on to India very shortly—indeed, almost at once. Some of them have already received orders to that effect, and Sir Garnet Wolsley is of opinion that if ten thousand troops are left, that number will suffice for all practical needs. England can have no wish to keep its forces lingering in an undesirable climate an hour longer than is necessary. But the persons who foresee the total withdrawal of the English Army at an early date must be either very sanguine or must have a very low estimate of the capacity of the Prime Minister and his colleagues for appreciating their responsibilities. Moreover the Sultan is the last person in the world to be anxious to see us retire. The refusal of Arabi to be bought off with so handsome a bribe as the rank of Muhiir, and the position of Governor of Tripoli, showed that he entertained pretty extensive ideas as to the authority success would bring him. Had he succeeded, the Sovereignty of the Sultan over Egypt would already have been a thing of the past. It is England that has saved the Sultan's Sovereignty; and now, forsooth, the Sovereign we have saved wants to know how soon we are going to expose him to a renewal of the danger of losing it! It is possible that in inquiring when the British force is to be withdrawn from Egypt, the Sultan is being pushed forward by others who are more anxious than he himself is to know when we meditate retirement from the scene of our victory. Should this be the case, an appropriate answer is at hand. It is semi-officially intimated that Her Majesty's Government are about to solicit an expression of the views of the Powers in regard to the state of Egypt; but it is, nevertheless, abundantly clear that we cannot conscientiously quit that country until it is liberated from all danger of fresh disturbance. Neither is it credible that any Power should really wish to have it announced that, content with storming the entrenchments of Arabi and entering Cairo, we are about to return to our ships. It may not be altogether agreeable to some of the Powers to see England the temporary master or trustee of Egypt; but it would be still more disagreeable to them to see the disbanding of Egyptian army once more in possession of power. The owners of property in Egypt, and also the Egyptian Bondholders, are far more interested in preserving their capital and receiving their dividend than in gratifying their particular national amour propre. We are not in Egypt as the servants of any such interests; but it is in the nature of things that the administrative reorganisation of the country will be attended by the revival of commercial confidence, and a rise in the Egyptian Funds. Our victories have already increased the value of Egyptian Stock by several millions, and have rescued other forms of capital invested in that country from utter ruin. The longer we remain in Egypt the safer will these interests be, and the greater will be the addition to the wealth of the country, and of those who are concerned in the development of its resources and the payment of its debt. The only recommendation England can give to any Power or Powers that may want to know when we are going to evacuate Egypt, is to "learn to be patient." The Treaty of Berlin gave Russia more than a year for the total evacuation of the territory she had invaded; and she was in Bulgaria not as a saviour, but as a conqueror. We are in Egypt, not in the name of conquest, but of law, order, and regular government. We have a heavy task before us. A sagacious revolutionist once reminded his comrades that "nothing is really destroyed till it is replaced;" and though we have destroyed the military dictatorship of Arabi, we have not yet replaced it. There are, besides, many obsolete and discredited arrangements for which fresh substitutes have to be found. In fact, we have to make all things new. This cannot be done save under the protection of force that can be trusted. And there is no force that can be trusted save the bayonets that storm Tel-el-Kebir.—Standard.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen and all the Royal Family staying in the Castle, as well as Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, who had come over from Aberdeenshire, assembled on Craig Gowan yesterday morning and witnessed the completion of the cairn which had been erected by Her Majesty's commands to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, the servants of the Royal Household and the Balmoral Estate were present. The health of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Queen were proposed by Dr. Pfeiffer, Her Majesty's Commissioner.

Earl Granville arrived in town on Wednesday from Walmer Castle.

Lord and Lady Forster have arrived at Willey Park, Brossly, from Germany.

## EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:—

Regarding the movements of the troops nothing is definitely settled beyond the immediate embarkation of the Manchester, Chind, Derbyshire, Regiments, at Alexandria for India, but arrangements are still in progress for the sale and transport of the animals of the Indian Native Cavalry in view of the early departure of the regiments. The Seventh Bengal Native Infantry is expected to submit the return necessary for the shipment of the troops. By to-morrow evening all the troops for Saturday's review will reach Cairo. Up to this moment the site is not fixed, the choice still being between Abbasiyah, in front of the Khedive's Palace, and the square in front of the Aldin Palace; that is, between a military display which is a portion of the population will witness, and one which, consisting of a march through the streets, will be seen by all, and wholesomely impress everybody. Abbasiyah would be a finer show by far, as it would admit of a gallop past the artillery, but Sir Garnet Wolsley seems inclined to sacrifice utility to utility. The trial of Arabi, Toubia, Suliman, and others will come off with the least possible delay. The trial will be conducted by the ordinary tribunals. The spirit of economy prevails here, as I am assured on high authority, orders and decorations which cost much will be new. As yet Sir Garnet Wolsley is the only officer decorated. There is no truth whatever in the report of the Belouins having cut the Fresh-water Canal between Neiche and Serapeum.

From frequent conversations at head-quarters, I feel justified in saying that Sir Garnet Wolsley is a man of a high order of intelligence, and a very capable officer. He is a man of a high order of intelligence, and a very capable officer. He is a man of a high order of intelligence, and a very capable officer.

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tween the two divisions, was 1,000 yards in the rear. The Royal Marine Artillery (now attached to the Corps Artillery) formed Sir Garnet Wolsley's bodyguard. By the programme sketched out by the Commander-in-Chief, the two leading brigades were to be in line upon the entrenchments, attack being daylight, and carry them without firing a shot. After a march of ten miles through the desert, they found themselves just as dawn was breaking about 1,200 yards in front of the northern portion of the Tel-el-Kebir line.

The British Brigade, which was composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions, was to be in line upon the entrenchments, attack being daylight, and carry them without firing a shot. After a march of ten miles through the desert, they found themselves just as dawn was breaking about 1,200 yards in front of the northern portion of the Tel-el-Kebir line.

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might remember that after all they are supposed to write for English readers. This is why I object to being told in one of the evening reviews that the "pleonastic spirit" of the "chastened into a question" of the "distributive justice." The Saturday Reviewer last week went further, and after noticing the "chastened proportion of form and plan" in Mr. Cory's "Outlines of English History," praised its stimulating and enlivening method. We shall soon begin to hear in the papers, I suppose, of the "chastened" method of the Stock Exchange, or the "pleonastic" functions of Parliament. The bombastic and pedantic style of the reviewers we have already with us.

### PROFESSOR HAECKEL ON DARWIN.

In Nature of Wednesday appears a report of the remarkable address given by Professor Haeckel at the Eisenach meeting last week of the German Association of Naturalists on the theories of Darwin, Goethe, and Lamarck. The address is mainly devoted to Darwin and Darwinism, and of both, we need scarcely say, Professor Haeckel has the highest estimate. He said:—

"When, five months ago, the sad intelligence reached us by telegraph from England that on April 19 Charles Darwin had closed his life of active and creative work, we were unanimously through the whole scientific world the feeling of an irreparable loss. Not only did the innumerable adherents and scholars of the great naturalist lament the death of the head master who had guided them, but the most esteemed of his own disciples had to confess that one of the most significant and influential spirits of the century had departed. This universal sentiment found its most eloquent expression in the fact that immediately after his death the English newspapers of all parties, and pre-eminently his Conservative opponents, demanded that the burial-place of the deceased should be in the Vallée de la Grande-Bretagne, the national Temple of Fame, Westminster Abbey; and there, in point of fact, for a space of time, the side of the kindred-minded Newton. In no country of the world, however, England not excepted, has the reforming doctrine of Darwin met with so much living interest or evoked such a series of writings, for and against, as in Germany. It is therefore, only a debt of honour we pay if at this year's assembly of German naturalists and physicians we gratefully call to remembrance the mighty genius who has departed, and whose noble mind has been the source of the theory of nature to which he has elevated us. And what place in the world could be more appropriate for rendering this service of thanks than Eisenach, with its Wartburg, this stronghold of free inquiry and free opinion, and the place where, in the person of Martin Luther, by his reform of the Church in its head and members, introduced a new era in the history of civilisation, so in our days has Charles Darwin, by his reform of the doctrine of development, constrained the whole of mankind to a new and higher course. It is true that personally, both in his character and influence, Darwin has more affinity to the meek and mild Melancthon than to the powerful and inspired Luther. In the scope and importance of his work, however, the two are entirely parallel, and in both the success marks a new epoch in the development of the human mind. Consider, first, the irrefragable fact of the unexampled progress of Darwin's reform of science, which has been achieved in the short space of 23 years! For never before since the beginning of human science has any new theory penetrated so deeply to the foundation of the whole domain of knowledge, and so deeply affected the most cherished and most important of individual sciences; never before has a new theory called forth such vehement opposition and so completely overcome it in such short time. The depiction of the astounding revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the mind of the world, and the vision of mankind into new and higher courses. 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